

**THE HARD LABOR
SECTION**



BY
H. T. COOK

While involved in my genealogical research of the founder of our family in America Henry (Koch) Cook and his wife Margaret Susannah Lightfoot of Troy, Edgefield County, South Carolina, circa 1790, I located a copy of Prof. H.T. Cook's (THE HARD LABOR SECTION) in the possession of Mr. Albert Ridlehoover of Bradley, SC who was kind enough to let me borrow and copy the book. Since that time I learned that Attic Press of Greenwood, SC was contemplating a reprint but as of 4/15/92 same had not been accomplished.

Realizing the valuable genealogical help this booklet could provide to fellow researchers at the Clayton Library in Houston, I wanted to donate my working copy to the South Carolina section.

PHILLIP E. COOK
2242 Shadowdale
Houston, TX 77043
(713) 461-9700

THE HARD LABOR SECTION
PRINTED
1923

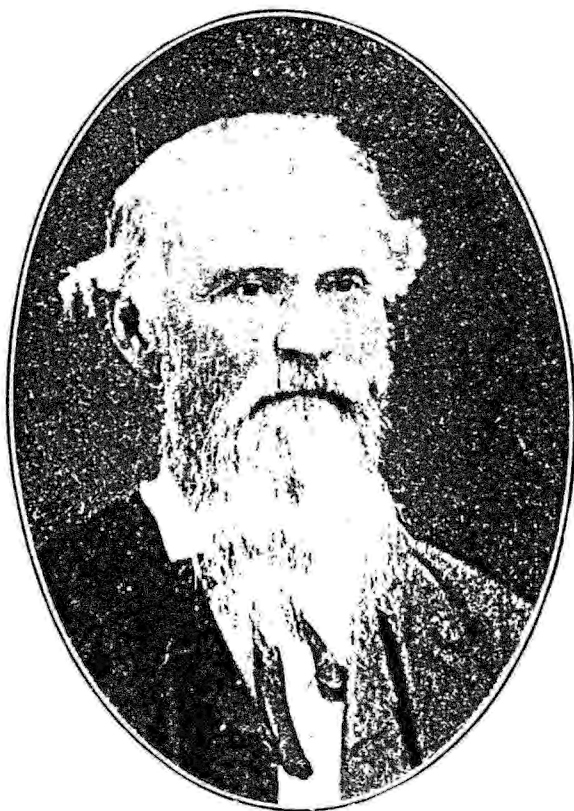
Note: the writing does not have an INDEX.

PREFACE

Vague traditions heard in boyhood about a Lutheran congregation which worshipped on the right banks of the Calabash and Hard Labor, kindled a desire to know more about those vanished people. A long and fruitless search was at last rewarded when Bernhelm's History of the Lutheran Church in South Carolina gave some account of it as a defunct church. Hid away in Hewatt's History of the Colony of South Carolina was at last found a vivid account of how these Germans came to London and of their misfortunes there and consequent favor with the King who had them transported to Charleston and thence to the Cuffee Town and Hard Labor locality. That was, indeed, a revelation, of a tantalizing nature, until a full and satisfactory account was found in the Council Journals of 1764-5.

The story as given within may be called fortuitous, i. e., it was largely gathered as unexpected finds when in pursuit of more important matters. Other books which shed important lights on the history of this locality are William Henry Drayton's Memoirs, Elzas' History of the Jews in South Carolina, McCrady's History, and Stevens History of Georgia. Also such periodicals as the Current South Carolina Gazettes, the Historical and Genealogical Magazine and the American Association. A few errors were avoided by the assistance of Mr. H. L. Watson, who has long been a student of our local history.

The accompanying map drawn by Mr. Emmett I. Davis covers portions of four counties where our worthy ancestors lived and where many of them now sleep in unbroken silence.



DR. JOHN WARDLAW HEARST.



MRS. ANN HEARST.

THE HARD LABOR SECTION.



HE stream known as Hard Labor creek rises south of Greenwood in middle western South Carolina and flows southward not far from White Hall, once the home of Gen. Andrew Williamson. It passes out of the original Abbeville District at the well-known Winterseat bridge into Edgefield District, now County, and finally mingles with the waters of Savannah river through Stevens Creek. When and by whom it was named cannot be stated. The streams on the route from Charleston to the Cherokee Indians country were named before Hunter made his map in 1730 and it is known that hunters had already traversed the country and perhaps named most of the creeks and rivers. With the exception of the early name, Indian Hill, now Troy, and a marble slab to mark the graves of those who were massacred on Long Cane in 1760, there is little else than arrow heads, ploughed up here and there, to show that the Red men were once Lords of the forests. Calabash, a stream which empties into Hard Labor just below the ford is a German name meaning gourd or squash, so named, it is said, because of its fine specimens of those articles.

Coffee Town, Rocky Creek, Long Cane, Little river, Beaverdam, Turkey Creek, Horse Creek, Stevens Creek, Buffalo and other minor streams are English words which could not have been given before 1670 and for years afterwards. This region around Hard Labor was passed around by immigrants, who stopped at and below Coffee Town, at and around Ninety Six and farther west on Long Cane, Rocky and Little rivers. It was regarded as thin and less desirable land. Its area of vacant land was lessened, as it seems, till Harmon Gable, an old soldier of 1812, took up a rocky plantation, which is still known as the Gable place and Frederick Cook took up the last acreage adjoining, known as the Buncombe place in 1845. This last tract of 69 acres had been cleared in part and again reforested with pines; and when they were removed, a solitary giant pear tree was found, already showing signs of decay, to indicate the spot where once a squatter lived.

About 1748, immigrants began to settle at and around Ninety Six and in a few years, great crowds of immigrants from Virginia

started southward and some of them entered South Carolina through the back door and got grants of land in the upper parts of the state. Governor Glen had been receiving messages from the overhill Indians that French emissaries were trying to detach the Cherokees from the English. In order to secure their friendship and check the French influence, Gov. Glen called a conference of the Chiefs at Charles Town and in the fall (1753) went up to the Cherokees, purchased land and built Fort Prince George in what is now Oconee County. The boundaries of the land purchased at this time, can not be accurately traced, as can be seen from Logan's description of it. It was near the Indian town Keowee and its distance in miles from a certain point on the road from Charleston affixed to that place the name of Ninety Six. It soon appeared that the Indians were not fully pacified. Another Council accordingly was called and the Chiefs met Gov. Glen in July 1755 at Saluda Old Town. It was at this meeting of some days that Gov. Glen prevailed on some chiefs to cede to the crown the territory embraced in Edgefield, Abbeville, Newberry, Laurens, Union, etc. It was this treaty which gave an impetus to immigration into the higher parts of the state. The Calhouns, having been attracted by the report of its fertility, were among the first to reach the Long Canes, early in 1756. *

After a short sojourn at some place on or near Long Cane Creek, they moved a few miles westwardly to what is known as the Calhoun settlement. There were five children in this family, viz., James, Ezekiel, William, Patrick and a married daughter, Mrs. Mary Noble, who is described in her deed as a widow with land adjoining her brother Ezekiel and James Noble. The immigrants into an unsettled frontier generally kept in touch and it was no exception in this case. In 1758-9, Hugh, William, Patrick and Ezekiel Calhoun, Mrs. Noble, Robert Norris, James McCullough, James Spratt and Robert Clark, got out grants of land. Arthur Patton, who owned a mill site, William Alexander, Daniel Alexander, and Aaron Alexander were neighbors and the last named bordered on Patrick Calhoun. Michael DeVall, Moses Alexander, George Reed and doubtless others were in the company. The last named took up land on the Calabash. These hardy, adventurous pioneers were running a great risk in thus entering into the rich Indian hunting grounds. It was, too, in time of a great struggle between England and France for supremacy in America and the French,

* Patrick and William Calhoun, the first incomers, often affirmed that when they settled it, it was one vast brake of canes—not a tree or bush appeared to break the view of the astonished beholder. Logan's Hist. of Upper S. C. p 9.

having lost out to the northward were now inciting the Indians to war upon the English. The Cherokee warriors were becoming bold in their robberies and scalping expeditions. This hostility was due partly to French influence with the young Indians and partly to the rushing of people into their hunting grounds. Their fears were incited by the French and strengthened by what they saw. Gov. Glen and Gov. Bull were wise governors who understood the Indian character and managed to defer hostilities; but like Braddock, Gov. Lyttleton, who came over in 1756, being too self-complacent, determined to make war on them. He gathered an army marched to Fort Prince George, made a treaty with a few of the chiefs and left some of them in confinement in the fort. He returned to Charleston and enjoyed a triumphal procession on January 6, 1760. In less than a month, a party of about 100 Indians came down toward the Long Canes and overtook the Calhouns and their neighbors in their flight to Augusta to a place of safety. A letter written two weeks later gave the principal details of the catastrophe: "Yesterday sennight the whole of the Long Cane settlers, to the number of 150 souls, moved off with most of their effects in wagons to go toward Augusta and a few hours after their setting out were surprised and attacked by about 100 Cherokees on horseback, whilst they were getting their wagons out of the boggy place, (at Long Cane Creek, 2 1-2 miles from Troy.) They had among them 40 gunmen who might have made a very good defense, but unfortunately their guns were in the wagons; the few that recovered theirs, fought the Indians half an hour and were at last obliged to fly. In the action they lost 7 wagons and 40 of their people killed or taken, the rest got safe to Augusta."

Catherine Calhoun and her youngest son, James, were murdered. A Mr. Clark was also among the killed. William Calhoun's daughter, Mary, was scalped when she could not keep up and thrown into the creek. Ann was made a semi-Indian in her captivity. The Indians evidently came up in the rear of the company and that allowed William Calhoun to put his wife on a horse taken from his wagon and to tell her to flee to Augusta. If she found houses, they were deserted, all the people having fled to Augusta, whither this company was going. "Stopping at one of the deserted houses, she retired for the night. During that night, in her lone and helpless condition, with no friend to comfort her or to cheer except her unseen God, a baby boy was born, who bore the name of Patrick. He lived to be nearly 17, when he too fell a victim as a soldier boy in 1776, in the expedition into the Cherokee country." The above are the words of Charles Montague Calhoun, descendant of William Calhoun. The S. C. Gazette also have been drawn upon.

Another version given by Miss Jane Shanks, whose mother remembered the child made captive is also given: "Two children were captured. One was killed here behind the barn (the old Dr. Tatum Wideman place,) and the other, little Ann, could not keep up, and after they crossed the river, they hit her in the head with a tomahawk and left her for dead, but after they passed on some friendly Indians found the child and bound up the wound and she got well. The dent behind the ear left a scar which was always there. She lived with the Indians until she was 12 years old. Mr. Calhoun and his wife heard of the Indians in Georgia having a white child and went to see if it was one of theirs. They identified her by a birth mark and also the family resemblance. She married Ezekiel Matthews and was the mother of 8 or 9 children. Joseph Matthews, her son, was the father of Miss Jane Shanks' mother, Elizabeth Matthews Shanks. Miss Jane heard the story from her mother who remembered the captured child, Patrick Calhoun returned with a party and buried 22 in one grave which is still to be seen with a stone erected to mark the spot and honor the memory of Catherine Calhoun. About 9 children were found wandering in the woods. On March 3rd, Indians fired 36 houses around Hard Labor, killed cattle and burnt provender. An indecisive expedition was made into the Cherokee country within the year by Col. Montgomery and a crushing one in 1761 by Col. Grant. The stories of these expeditions is found in the current Gazettes and in the records of the state. There were only one or two serious skirmishes. It was the torch that did the work. Their villages were burnt, their corn was destroyed and the winter was coming on. A peace was agreed upon, to last until the next enemy stirred them up to war.

A letter from Ninety Six in 1762 stated that "the back parts of the province would soon be better settled than ever, abundance of people coming daily from the northward, to view the land, who were charmed with fertility and finding the weather exceedingly more moderate than the northern climate, intend to apply for grants." In this last year of this Indian war, Israel Robinson and Andrew Pickens were among those who got land grants.

The Calhouns and others returned to Long Canes by or before the beginning of 1763, to be alarmed again by the raid of a few Creek Indians who crossed the Savannah and murdered 14 persons. The people collected again in forts—27 men and 103 women in Fort Boone or Calhoun, 34 men and 115 women and children at Dr. Murray's on Hard Labor and about the same number at Arthur Patton's on Long Cane, the three showing a population of about 400 men, women and children. Howe's Presbyterian church in S.

C. Vol. 1 242. Among the new arrivals were Samuel and Andrew Kerr, Hugh Heron, William and James Crawford, James McKnight, Joseph Woods, Mary Dexter, Moses Davis, Archibald McClellan, the last named bordered upon Robert Wilson and Archibald Hamilton on branches of Long Canes. In December of 1762, William Calhoun went to Virginia, stopping on the 21st at Hard Labor, on the 22nd at Broad River, 23rd at Rockey Creek, 28th at Catawba and so on to Virginia. He returned to his home on the Long Canes on the 27th of March, 1763, not long after the Calhouns went back to their abandoned homes. He opened a store and credited or sold corn, wheat, rye, flour, potatoes, beef, pears, flax seed, hogs, cows, bacon, pork, saws and apparently most of all, rum and liquor. Rebekka Carson worked five months for a cow, Charles Bozles was convicted for cursing and swearing 10 oaths in the very presence of the Justice of the peace, (himself.)

The men who bought on credit were:

Robert Messer,	Robert Clark,
Samuel Patton,	Wm. Crawford,
Thomas Holmes,	John Mills,
James Thompson,	James Cain,
James Breezeal,	Will Hampton,
John Bole,	John Turnbull,
Alexander McAlpin,	Robert Bransto,
Robert Morris,	James Brenningham,
Will Walker,	Wm. Hamilton,
Thomas Little,	Arthur Gray,
Jeremiah Cloud,	Robert Crayns,
Ebenezer Westcoat,	Andrew Pickens,
Edwards Megarry,	Thomas Creser,
Hugh Middleton,	Sam Reve,
Samuel Patton,	James Carmichael,
Thomas Weems,	John Megill,
Henry Baker,	Thomas Machen,
Peter Collins,	Michael Finney,
Patrick Calhoun,	Robert Edwards,
Joseph Carson,	George Long,
Mary Collins,	John McKinley,
George Burke,	Joseph McCloskey,
David McCloskey,	Moses Davis,
Arthur Patton,	Benjamin Green,
John Patterson,	Patrick White,
William White,	James Davis,
James Lechanedy,	James Armstrong,

Absalom Harper,
David Alexander,
Oliver Walker,
Hugh Calhoun,
Alex. Noble,
James Anthon.

Samuel Newberry,
Joseph Anderson,
Robert Hunter,
Patrick Calhoun, Jr.,
Pat Downing.

June 1764.

Isaac Matthew,
John Eager,
James Hutten,
Lorance McGear,
James Noble, Sr.,
Charles Williams,
Joshua Moore,
Dr. Robert Caten.

Matthew Young,
David McHowell,
John Hutten,
Matthew Long,
John Giles,
Ann Williams,
James Benningham,

A cow brought £11 or \$55—about \$8 in U. S. money., A sow \$17.50 or \$2.50. *

In 1763, among the purchasers of land were James Davis on Buffalo Creek, Arthur Henderson on Locust Ridge, Patrick Calhoun, Jr., Frances Wasson and William Turnbull on Long Cane Creek, Samuel McCreary and Charles Potter on Calabash. This was a great year in the history of America. Peace between France and England was declared after so many years of strife. England was now the chief power in North America and in the world, and France's career as a disturber of the peace with Indians as Cats-paws was at an end. The King with good reason was jubilant and grateful and showed it by granting land to officers and men. There was also a great influx of emigrants from the old world.

While the Long Cane Rangers formed under Patrick Calhoun in 1762, were protecting the settlement by ranging the woods, a feeling of greater security gradually came to the people, and that feeling was soon to be augmented by colonies coming to be planted near it. A party of French emigrants, 182 in number, arrived in Charles Town in this year. They had been collected and led over by Rev. Jean Louis Gibert.

The King also enjoined on Gov. Boone to receive them hospitably, transport them to a township suitable for the production of silk and wine, a business in which they were supposed to be expert. The place chosen for them was on both sides of Little river near the Savannah river, in Abbeville County, now McCormick. Not many miles from the Long Canes. They were carried up by

* Condensed from article about William Calhoun in Southern Historical Association, Vol. 8, pp 179-195, by A. S. Salley, Jr.

Michael Smith who hired 6 wagons to help and charged £840 depreciated currency. Patrick Calhoun was present in the Council in Charles Town in 1764 and related how he had bought and laid out the James Davis tract of 150 acres for their town and informed them that one division of the Huguenots arrived on August 5th and the other August 7th. He was engaged 8 days in surveying lots and after a considerable agitation the French Protestants agreed on the site of the fort. In September he had surveyed the outlines of the township. It contained 26,000 acres, 2000 of which had already been granted. His charge for his services was £308.-16.8 and £250 to James Davis for his tract. Thus was America enriched by the intolerance of France. Jean De La Howe, the founder of the school which bears his name, came with them or followed subsequently. But William Perrin, the Huguenot, written also Perring, Perreen and Perrean in the records, the founder of the Perrin family, came from Virginia and settled on Hard Labor. Hard Labor produced some great men, the Perrins, the Chiles, Cothrans, and Hearsts, while Long Cane had its Calhouns, Nobles, Presslys, Bradleys, Widemans, Wardlaws, Petigru, the last named being a grandson of the Scotch-Irish, James Pettigrew and of Rev. Jean Louis Gibert. As a lawyer Mr. Petigru was perhaps the equal of any man in his profession. He was about all in South Carolina that did not secede in 1860 and the prominence it gave him caused Abraham Lincoln to send an emissary to interview him.

Another body of emigrants had a singular experience. A German officer, out of a job, Col. John Henry Christian de Stumpel, in order to receive large grants for bringing emigrants to America, persuaded about 500 Germans called Palatines to leave their country and sail to America by way of London. And there having gotten possession of their money, he absconded and left these emigrants in utter poverty and helplessness in a strange land. Hewatt in his history gives an interesting account of how their sad fate touched the hearts of the people and their purses. The King took great interest in them and finally sent them in two vessels to Charles Town with instructions to the governor to receive and send them to a township with provisions and other necessaries, until they could build their cabins, clear patches of ground and make a crop. If any persons in America were excusable for being Tories and friends of the King before a dozen years were passed, it was the men in this number who could not forget the kindness of the King in their great necessity.

Some of these men were sent up to select a place for their township who like the kid on the roof in the fable preferred safe to

sweet things. They chose the thinner land east of Hard Labor and west of Cuffee Town creek rather than the richer lands at Ninety Six or Long Canes, in order to be less exposed to Indian raids and the tomahawks of scalping parties which threatened all the people in the frontiers until they were removed. No tradition can be given to show that they were ever molested. These German Palatines were wiser than they knew. Exactly 100 years later, their descendants who remained and the incomers who took their places in the state in 1864-5 never saw an enemy till the period of burning and plundering was over.

On the 15th of March 1765, Gov. Bull in a letter to the Lord's Proprietors said:

"I have the honor to acquaint your Lordships that in obedience to his majesty's command, the German Protestants are settled together about 12 miles south of Ninety Six, which spot was pitched upon by the first party who went out of town as most eligible on account of their security, having many English settlers on their Frontiers, who are more accustomed to see Indians and know better how to behave toward them. The land where the Germans are seated is good but not quite so rich as that which lies more westerly; this they were informed of, but for the reason above mentioned declined going there. I have given the name of London borough to this settlement in honor of the gentlemen of the city of London by whose liberal contributions after his majesty's great example, these emigrants have been maintained and sent hither. I have appointed militia officers out of their own body and one of them to be Justice of the Peace, with a book compiled for the instruction for the justices of this province. This I hope will preserve good order amongst them and prevent those jealousies which strangers are apt to conceive of their being improperly treated by the English, until they understand our language and laws. To encourage a military spirit and attachment to the English, I gave them a set of silk colored with the name of their township wrought thereon, and recommended them to some of the best English in that neighborhood for instruction in agriculture of our climate tho, I put them as well as the French Protestants of Hillsborough upon going well with their whole strength next year upon raising hemp, by giving to each township several bushels of seed now and advising that they should prepare for a future staple of silk by planting mulberries. The party who went up January last had finished their huts by the beginning of this month; as all of them would have done, if it had been their good fortune to have had their baggage with or soon after them."

Mr. Fairchild was ordered to lay out 100 acres in half acre lots

St. George Lutheran Church. John H. Cook. R. of paper Co. Md. in a letter 1892 to Pres. Cook mentions St. George, Pres. Silver preaching there and called it Swamp Meeting House, having attended same as a boy in Pa.

for the site of the town and 200 acres near it for a glebe and near it a commons. His charge was £299.4. Patrick Calhoun was ordered to aid in helping them to get up their huts so that lands could be planted at the earliest opportunity. A large log house was built so that their effects might be sheltered from the rain and that it might serve as a church as soon as their houses were built. The names of the persons called Palatines are preserved in the Records in Columbia and the number of acres awarded according to the size of the family. The names of Zimmerman, Dorn, Clem, Prescott, Strum, Zwilling were among those remembered by the present generation. The names and ages of 45 persons who died on the way amounted to nearly ten per cent mortality. The Germans around Winterseat were mostly later arrivals, while those large bodies of immigrants were taking up large areas of land, the individual incomers were not forgotten. In 1764, Richard Oswald, an English millionaire, and Henry Laurens took up the 10,000 acres which had been surveyed for Hamerton on the head waters of Hard Labor creek. A resurvey made it 9350 acres and 1350 claimed by less ambitious purchasers left only 8000 acres. For some reason, Oswald withdrew and John Lewis Gervais got an interest in this large body of land. At an expense of £1500 Laurens and Gervais had established a fine settlement on Hard Labor and produced 6000 pounds of hemp by the second year, besides provisions of corn and other grain. Gervais was the manager and a Justice of the Peace. He was called on in 1771 to marry George Whitefield, nephew of the famous Whitefield, and Frances Tyler of Virginia, sister of Mrs. Andrew Williamson of White Hall and of Mrs. LeRoy Hammond. In a letter to Mr. Laurens, he mentions the charming bride upon whom "a Justice less grave than myself might have been tempted to give now and then, a sly look." *

Herrinhausen was the pompous name given to the plantation. He was not happy, however, in his wide domain. He was twitted by Henry Laurens for his complaints about his cruel exile, when he had a fine crop, fat cattle, good wagons and horses and an Irish maid of about 40 years of age for his cook, besides many other comforts not enumerated." Quoted from Wallace's Life of Laurens p. 129.

Gervais went back to Charleston and prospered. The street running east and west in front of the State Capitol is the monument to his memory. Laurens offered 2000 or 2500 acres afterwards to a Moravian Colony, but it was written in the book of fate

* Logans' History of Upper South Carolina p. 316.

Highland was not among the names.

n North but not in South Car-

purchased from John Hamilton for £2,000. He had lost in and in the failure of the plan to sell off parcels of this land was given the power of amendment. The sad end is told elsewhere, and the other purchasers were Rebecca Mendes Da Costa 1795, other Jews of London 59,900 at him. John Leslee got 450, 1300 and other tracts. John M. Stephens of London had a Joseph Salvador lived to be used of liberally.

Lewis Gervais and Henry and Reedy branch bound-land. John Williams, Richard, James Little, Luke Davis, John Patterson got Thomas, William, Margaret. Many others whose names are round about.

He informed the Board that some down from the German and that he had directed by being called in presented and the rest of the German money given by the committee were in great distress for abandon their settlements, if His Honor observed to them several contributions than any hitherto done, that if part of was greatly owing to their hands till it was too late to do, if they had set out as to take a large sum of money and, he advised them to lay before the Assembly. But in the they were not able to pay give them 30 pounds currency for you! and the as-

sembly was generally responsive to real want, which hindered the settlement of the vacant lands.

A communication from Long Cane to the Gazette in Charleston Sept. 24th, read as follows: "Of a miscarriage of twins on the 10th inst., died here in the 24th year of her age, one of the most pious and accomplished young women in these parts, in the person of Catherine, the wife of Patrick Calhoun, Esq., and daughter of Rev. Alexander Craighead." His second wife, Martha Caldwell, was the mother of John C. Calhoun, the great statesman of South Carolina. His sister, Rebecca, had in the previous month of March married Andrew Pickens. Rev. John Gasser, the only minister yet noticed in this neighborhood, lived near Savannah River. 1766 was also a banner year in respect to the number of immigrants. Michael Mehl, John Lyon, Michael Tigert, William Gibson, James and Patrick McCann, Randall McAlister, Edward M. Kellar, David Cochran, Thomas Clark, J. Purvis, James McPherson, Robert Hall, William and Nathaniel Wilson, Agnes Still, James Frazier, George Robinson, James Galloway, John Cunningham, Josiah Patterson and others came into these parts or were making additions to their real estate. The Londonderry Colony was also increased by numbers whose names have passed out of recollection of the people of today. John Kennedy from Ireland bought near Hillsborough. At or near Long Canes, were the newcomers William Woodall, James Wells, William Still, William Gibson, James Johnson, Elizabeth Ash, Randall McAlister, Robert Bennet, David Cochran, James Simpson, Michael Darby, James Graham, James McGuoid, Thomas Montgomery, John Owens, Mary and George Summerville, Robert Hartley, Andrew Ross William Shannon, J. Hearse, J. Hearse, Jr., a misspelling for Hearst, who were certainly in the land before the Revolution, Elizabeth Shaw, Giles Williams, James Anderson, George Robinson, James Galloway, John Cunningham, John Herndon, David Marshall, Robert Stark, Joshua Edwards, George Parks, William Morris and Joseph Lyon later. Gov. Bull bore a good testimony to the character to the Germans, at Cuffee Town in 1770: "They have surmounted the difficulties which naturally attended all new settlers, especially to strangers to the climate and language. By their industry they now enjoy all such conveniences as are to be met in the humbler state of life,—comfortable houses, orchards, plenty of provisions, stocks of cattle, hogs, poultry, horses for labor. They now raise more than they can consume and consequently add yearly to their capital. Some raise hemp and some raise flour. They are loyal and very useful and orderly members of the community, retaining a grateful sense of the royal and private English charity." The reader must harmonize,

if possible this account from the governor's point of view with that given by their minister, Rev. Samuel Frederick Lucius, of the church of England. The society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, withdrew its aid in 1766 from all the churches except the one at Londonderry. Rev. Lucius went up in 1770 and reported to the society (see Dalcho's History of the Church in S. C.) that he officiated the first time in his mission on Easter Sunday before a numerous congregation, and found 200 families under his pastoral care who had been so long without the ordinances of religion that their children were growing up like savages." He baptized 40 children and 30 adults and the Lord's table was attended by 60 communicants. Rev. Lucius was a loyalist and soon abandoned the flock to their own devices and resources to meet what he perceived to be the coming troubles.

In 1767, Henry Cameron, Indian agent, was ordered to pay £42.12 in S. C. currency to support the Cherokee Indians from Hard Labor, about whom nothing has been found. Of more importance was the coming of Robert and Alexander Robinson, John Kennedy, Robert Boggs, Joseph Lindsay, David Pressly and William Sloan. Robert Young, Alexander Robinson, Samuel and Robert Boggs, William Creek, William Bonner, Agnes Crozier, Mary Crozier, Henry Lindsay, Matthew Shanks on Long Cane, on a survey called Hanoverian or Julons on the southeast angle of Andrew Williamson's land, were the grantees of land. James Crozier was on Calabash, neighbor to Wm. McGuire. David Wylley got land on an eastern branch of Long Cane, west of Bradley station next to Mr. McCreary's present home.

Ezekiel Polk got land on the head waters of Calabash on the road to Bethel Meeting House. William Perring took up land on Hard Labor in 1773 adjoining his home tract. On Cuffee Town Creek, the Shirleys, Nelsons, Parks and Zimmermans were acquiring land. On Long Cane or its tributaries John and David Pressly, Samuel Pressly, Mary Pressly, Robert Neel, Joseph and John Creswell, Samuel and Susannah Patterson and Nathaniel Reed were grantees of land.

The last named were neighbors of James Pettigrew, who had located through an error on the Jews' land and then went nearer the Calhoun settlement. Very little has been preserved to tell how these early settlers lived and fared in these days preceding the Revolution. It was indeed the Promised Land well suited for propagating horses, cattle and hogs which was their first care. Their crops included wheat, oats, cotton on a small scale, either for home use or export, ginned by the fingers. Corn which grew abundantly, hemp, flax and perhaps tobacco were cultivated. The

woods were stocked with game and even in the little streams where there were holes were profitable fishing grounds. It was said that the cattle of these parts attracted the Indians to make their raids in that direction, and even the floating part of the population became so aggressive and organized that their thievishness hurt worse than that of the Indians after 1763. The government at Charles Town would not establish courts outside of that city and the cost of going down was so great that it was cheaper and safer to lose stock rather than to prosecute the thieves. There had been a state of war from 1740 to 1763, with some intermissions, and in that time the morals of the people degenerated. From the last date to 1770 there was almost civil war in some sections between the property holders or Regulators and the organized thieves who had their seats in advanced places between the Indians and the white settlers. Schophill, their leader in the Ninety Six parts, was finally convicted and sentenced to be beaten with stripes. Courts were opened in Ninety Six in 1773 and then the Regulators returned to quiet ways of life. They were the forerunners of the Ku Klux of a later day whose presence was evidence that the courts were not functioning properly. And a better day had come with the courts although the deadlock at Charleston between the governor and the Assembly was leading direct toward war. The up-country people were not allowed to vote and after they were, their representation was not according to population. Patrick Calhoun was a great man, buried, as it were in the back woods. He was among the first, certainly the first from Long Cane, who went down to the voting precinct and voted; one author, whose name is forgotten, states that Calhoun went down with a company armed to demand the right. Others had been talking of the same revolutionary course. In 1769, the best men in Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Sumter openly defied Gov. Bull and the Provost Marshal and their own colonel, because they had banded together to save their own property and themselves. The governor showed his wisdom in not provoking men of that character.

In 1773, was the first jury drawn at Ninety Six. It was composed of good material: John Purvis, foreman, of Edgefield, a wealthy man, Jno. Caldwell of Newberry, Moses Kirkland and Benj. Tutt of eastern Edgefield were all to be captains and valiant men in the coming Revolution; and Andrew Williamson of White Hall was to rise to a Brigadier Generalship. Kirkland was to get on the wrong side.

The division of the people into Regulators and Schophillites in the upper parts of the state was unfortunate on the very eve of the Revolution, when it was doubtful whether a united people

could withstand the army of the most powerful nation in the world. The up-country parties were moved about by the officers below, as if they were chequers in a great game for victory. The tension in Charleston was so great that Lord William Campbell, the governor, retired to a vessel in the harbor and held communications with the King's men in the back parts. It was all important that the people in the back parts should be in harmony with the state government and in order to gain them over, William Henry Drayton, Rev. Mr. Tennent and Rev. Oliver Hart were sent up in 1775 to enlighten them. Drayton found several influential leaders already attached to the King's party and the Germans generally were on that side or neutral. He found it a serious business to save the back settlers from the snares of Gov. Campbell and the disaffected Colonels, Kirkland, Fletchall, Brown and Cunningham. About the middle of September, this remarkable man visited the upper parts, acted as dictator and caused a treaty to be signed by both parties, Cunningham not being present. In performing this service, Mr. Drayton and his co-laborers visited Ninety Six and the Long Canes before their campaign was ended. War had not been declared, but the division of the up-country into Whigs and Kings men aided by the Indians under the influence of English agents, caused a state of war to exist.

On the 21st of August, 1775, Major Williamson of White Hall was ordered to send a reinforcement of 30 men for one month's service into Fort Charlotte, near Augusta. He was also ordered to hold the militia under him in readiness to march in case of any commotion. On this same day Maj. Williamson wrote a letter to the officer at Fort Charlotte and warned him of the danger of an attack by a body of disaffected men on Stevens Creek under Moses Kirkland and advised him to send a trusty man to that locality to watch their motions. Rev. Mr. Tennent, who accompanied Mr. Drayton preached to a large congregation at Rev. Mr. Harris' meeting house on Long Cane, Aug. 30th, and on the morrow he sent a letter to the Council of Safety, by Capt. George Reed's wagoner, reporting the people divided in sentiment, but the majority to be on the side of American independence. Not a man, boasted Rev. Mr. Harris, in his congregation was a tory. Mr. Tennent had three other meetings in order to bring over the disaffected. He found the people in no little terror because they had little or no ammunition to meet the Indians, whom they had good reasons to fear. But they were not to be caught napping. Capt. James McCall, Capt. Andrew Pickens and Maj. Terry formed companies of militia. To supply them with ammunition, the commanding officer at Fort Charlotte was ordered to furnish 150 pounds

to the captains of these upper volunteer companies. On the 21st of September, the patriot forces were collecting at Ninety Six where a battle was expected but not joined. Major Williamson and his men were in the number and were a part of the 800 men with six cannon who were awing the King's men by their numbers and success. On the 12th the people on Long Cane were much alarmed because of a rumor that tory leaders were bringing down the Indians upon them. On this same day, 28 citizens deeply affected by the dangers surrounding them, solemnly agreed with heart and hand to defend this country at the least cost to the province, holding themselves in readiness to march in 24 hours' notice. Among this number was Arthur Henderson whose sad fate is elsewhere narrated. On the 16th a treaty was signed and on the 18th the militia was dismissed. Thus the up-country was pacified; but unfortunately the peace was not to be of long continuance. Moses Kirkland had gone to the enemy and Cunningham had not signed the agreement. Early in November Patrick Cunningham with about 150 men stopped and captured a wagon loaded with ammunition, about 17 miles below Ninety Six. The most of which was a present from the Province to the Cherokee Indians. Maj. Williamson of White Hall called out a part of his regiment, went to Ninety Six to join the militia there with the hope of recapturing the ammunition; but he found himself with 500 men unable to cope with several times that number. Several accounts of the skirmishing and of the battle on Mr. Savage's plantation near Ninety Six were given by both sides. In this first battle in South Carolina between whig and tory, the casualties were small and the result unimportant.

According to William Moultrie, Maj. Williamson pursued Patrick Cunningham who had the powder, but was obliged to retreat before superior numbers and have an action lasting three days and three nights without refreshment in his fortified camp, where he was reduced to the necessity of making a treaty with them, to last 20 days. It was not owing to the tactics of Maj. Williamson that he escaped an unconditional surrender to the tories; it was said to be due rather to the knowledge that Cols. Richardson and Thomson were coming to his relief. Williamson was soon resting at White Hall and writing about recent events.

There were 25 companies under Major Williamson in this siege and skirmishing. George Reed, Andrew Pickens, Benjamin Tutt, Alexander Noble, Robert McCreary, John Erwin, Robert Anderson were among the number of Captains.

The tories under Cunningham and other leaders retreated to a camp at the Cane Brakes about 15 miles southeast of Greenville.

Gen. Richardson, while camped at Hollingsworth's Mill was reinforced by Maj. Williamson, Capt. Hammond and with about 500 men from North Carolina. From this place he sent under the command of Col. Thomson, Martin, Rutherford, Neel, Polk, Lyles, Maj. Williamson and others about 1300 men to attack the Tories in their camp. The purpose of the expedition was well executed and the whole camp was captured or dispersed, Cunningham being among those who escaped. The Tories were now overawed and the soldiers of Hard Labor and Long Canes, under Major Williamson, shared in the toil, danger, victory and security that followed, but their names are unknown.

It is well to pause a moment and think about roads and conveyances. The great road leading to Barksdale ferry and others had been long in use. In 1770, a road was cut from the Ridge Road to Long Cane Creek, one from Long Cane Creek to great Rocky Creek thence to Mountain Creek, near Cuffee Town. The road which runs up toward the old Millway P. O. from Cuffee Town was among the early ones opened but the one running southward from that place by Dr. Hearst's and the Irwin place and by Tolbert Mill was opened after 1850. The Irwin place was deeded to Robert Irwin in 1775 in the very midst of these initial struggles leading to the Revolution and it has remained in the hands of his descendants. There were no ferries in this part of the county nor were there any known schools. Whatever instruction was given to the young, must have been in the family and whatever moral and religious instruction they received was gained from the instruction at the meeting houses.

Some of the refugees from Long Cane, who escaped the Indian massacre, Feb. 1, 1760, were pronounced by Rev. Mr. Simpson "to be very serious sober sensible, religious people. There is one family among them who seem to be amongst the most excellent knowing Christians I ever met in America. I have baptized some young people and some children for them; and have great satisfaction in administering the ordinances to them, they being the best instructed young people in these parts of the world. Howe's Presbyterian Church Vol. 1, 308.

It was to be years before the strife of parties and of arms was to allow attention to be turned to education, and it is to the credit of the people of the Ninety Six District that the war already begun was to usher in at its close an educational era, starting with the Holmes tract in the village of Ninety Six in 1783. It was under the auspices of Presbyterians but not restricted in its patronage.

While the upper parts were enjoying a rest from the tory troubles,

a deep laid scheme was uncovered by the capture of Moses Kirkland on a ship bound to Boston to consult with headquarters about a combined attack on Charleston on the sea and by the Indians and Tories in the upper parts. On the 28th of June, 1776, the fleet off Charleston was totally defeated in the battle of Fort Moultrie, an event which left the patriots free to meet the rather belated attacks by the Cherokee Indians. They were met by militia under Maj. Williamson, gathered together slowly, because the Indians were attacking in many places and there was a natural reluctance for men to leave their families unprotected. The Jew, Francis Salvador, having learned of the massacre of Capt. Smith's family, from one of his sons who escaped with two fingers shot off, galloped to Major Williamson's at White Hall to inform him of the danger. They immediately set about collecting militia and so great was the panic that only 40 men had been collected on the third day; the next day 40 more arrived and the number kept growing till it reached in a few days 500 in number. The story of the expedition is told in Drayton's memoirs. It was successful and bloody. In the various skirmishes and two battles 22 were killed, 11 mortally wounded, 63 wounded, 96 men in all. The Cherokees lost about 200 men and much of their land, seized by their conquerors. Their cities were burnt, their provisions were destroyed and a peace kin to desolation ensued. One Indian who came to Charleston among the ambassadors to sue for peace said among other things, "That the Great Man above had put us all down upon the earth; and he did not know why we all quarrelled; for when the white people came over here, the Great Man set them here by the river side. The Red people were formerly very glad to see their elder brothers; and their brothers were very glad to see them. That a white cloth was now spread over the path and he hoped all would walk on it and dirty it no more," a pious wish in regard to war which seems to be as far from realization as the vision of Isaiah when swords were made into agricultural instruments and the lion ceased to feed upon the lamb. Alas! Alas! "Dirty" is the right word.

The boys and men of Edgefield and Abbeville were in this expedition which crossed over the mountains and joined the army from North Carolina in breaking the back bone of their Indian enemies in that quarter. Neither they nor their descendants ever proved recreant when the hour of danger and of duty dawned upon them.

One fatality in this expedition deserves a fuller notice--that of Mr. Francis Salvador, the Jew who went with this expedition and was wounded by two bullets from Indians in ambush, and died

in forty-five minutes. The keen handed Indian speedily scalped him before the man sent in search found him. His death excited universal regret, said William Henry Drayton. He was a liberally educated man and was taught those accomplishments suited to his wealth and rank. He entered life with a fortune of £60,000 and it was augmented by the portion he received with his wife £13,000; but unfortunate speculation impaired his fortune and sent him to South Carolina in 1773 where he purchased much land and some negroes, and not wishing to live alone he resided with his friend, Richard A. Rapley, at Coroneka or Coronaca in Ninety Six District. His manners were those of a polished gentleman; and as such, he was intimately known and esteemed by the first revolutionary characters in South Carolina. He also possessed their confidence in a great degree; as his literary correspondence with them sufficiently proves; and at the time of his death, both he and his friend, Mr. Rapley, were of the ten representatives for Ninety Six District." (Wm. Henry Drayton's Memoirs, Vol II, 368.)

From Elsas' History of the Jews in South Carolina it is learned that Francis Salvador, resident in Ninety Six District was chosen shortly after his arrival with 9 others to represent the district in the Provincial Assembly and that his service was continued in the first assemblies of the State of South Carolina. Here it was that his worth became so well known that the regret for his untimely end was widespread.

In the Revolution, Mr. Rapley furnished bacon and corn to the militia and in the census of 1790, he appears as a bachelor with 54 slaves, the largest number owned in the District.

From this time till the surrender of Charleston in May, 1780, these parts around Hard Labor were free from actual warfare. The most active of the tories gravitated southward to Georgia and Florida where they could join the British forces. Others who were neutral and peacefully inclined went over the mountains. The tories and Schophilites were not crushed; they were overawed but alert, ever ready to listen to the counsels of the enemy.

Col. Andrew Williamson did not remain idle. He was present with his militia down in the disastrous sickly campaign in Florida, at the fall of Savannah and was at Augusta when Charleston fell in May, 1780.

Andrew Pickens was likewise in active service in the lower parts, at the disastrous battle of Briar Creek under Gen. Ashe. He collected 300 militia and attacked Gen. Boyd at Kettle Creek in Georgia and completely vanquished his army and killed its general. Soon after the fall of Charleston he was encamped at Ninety Six. How little does the private who does the fighting figure in the an-

nals of history. And how completely the up-country was at the mercy of the low, is seen by the utter collapse of the whole state when Charles Town surrendered. The whole state had been governed by Charles Town and now it was prostrate. The up-country had to start afresh, raise an army, drill its soldiers and fight its battles. Francis Marion of the low country, Thomas Sumter of the middle, Andrew Pickens and Wade Hampton of the upper were the coming men. A few invincible spirits retreated into North Carolina and Virginia; but on Long Cane and Hard Labor, where more time was given for reflection, Gen. Williamson called a council of officers at White Hall in which he led off favoring a continuation of the struggle; and a second assembly was held later with Pickens in the number. But he found little response to the suggestion of a retreat and a prolongation of the war.

The great majority either thought all was lost or they remembered how little cause they had ever had to rebel against the British and were in consequence in favor of submission. A British garrison was sent to Ninety Six and the tories and the Schophilites swarmed out of their hiding places. In less than six months, these paroled patriots had to decide between the parties at variance. Gen. Pickens went into the rebel army, "with a rope around his neck;" Gen. Williamson being near the garrison at Ninety Six, weighed the matter, hesitated and remained quiet, and finally was caught in the act of saving himself by receiving provender and food for the British. In December, Gen. Few of Georgia came over to White Hall and captured Gen. Andrew Williamson at his own house, with a large quantity of provisions which had been stored for the use of the British; but the indecision of the commander gave Cruger and Cunningham at Ninety Six time to come to the rescue and to inflict a damaging defeat upon a few of his captors on the 11th, 14 being killed and 7 wounded who escaped the vindictive cruelty of the British. This affair brought out Gen. Williamson's vacillation. There is no evidence that he was a well wisher of the British cause, but his course had now exposed him to the vengeance of the whigs. He accordingly took time by the forelock, escaped and retired within the enemy's lines in Charleston. There he acquired a plantation, and secretly aided the rebels. His property was about to be confiscated by the legislature in 1783, but proceedings were halted by Gen. Marion who explained privately about Williamson's aid to Gen. Greene in his siege of Charleston.

The incident related in Salley's History of Orangeburg gives a clue to the action of the legislature. Mrs. Thomson, wife of Col. Thomson and her little daughter, Charlotte, got a passport to enter

Charleston for the purpose of shopping. While in the city and making her purchases, she left Charlotte in a room and told her not to be frightened if a gentleman or two should step into the room and to keep whatever might be placed in her bosom. The gentleman came, looked cautiously around put a paper in her bosom and hastily went away without having said a word. On their return she was led by Col. Thomson to Gen. Greene, who asked her if she had anything for him. She having forgotten the note put in her bosom, answered no; but as soon as she was reminded of the note in her bosom, she at once gave it to him. That little girl was the grandmother of the Haskells, who lived at Abbeville and played so important a part as soldiers and citizens of the State. Ninety Six was about 12 miles north of Cuffee Town and not very far eastward from White Hall. These parts of the surrounding neighborhood were of course overawed by the garrison at that place. The officer, Cruger, and his garrison were tories, some few of whom were from the Germans of Cuffee Town and the neighboring places. The place was garrisoned in 1780 after the fall of Charleston, and as the British were driven back in 1781 toward Charleston the place was invested by Gen. Greene, but it was soon relieved by the succors sent up from Charleston. The waning fortunes of the British soon caused its voluntary abandonment, to the great dismay of the loyalists who would be at the mercy of the whigs. They went off in great crowds to Charleston where many of them miserably perished. The sentiment at Cuffee Town and Long Cane may be gauged by what was done to the innocent families of the retreating soldiers.

Arthur Henderson came to Long Cane in 1768 with his wife and one son and one daughter. After 1780, he was a loyalist and in the intemperate times which came with the Revolution, the whigs hung his son-in-law, Allen Hackett, and killed his son. When Ninety Six was abandoned in 1781, he fled with his wife to Charles Town. Being 70 years of age, his earthly troubles were soon at an end, his wife being left alone and penniless.

Conrad Marks, one of the poor Germans who came up with the Palatines to Londonderry in 1764 was a valuable citizen. He had 100 acres bounty land and had added another 110 acres. He had 11 cows and calves, 30 hogs, 10 horses in the woods, some tanned leather, 1,000 pounds of undressed flax, some linen cloth, 15 bushels of Indian corn, 80 bushels of oats and 100 pounds of cotton in the seed, when he became a soldier in the Ninety Six garrison. All this he lost, so he deposed in order to be reimbursed by the crown. His wife was driven away from her home because her husband went to Charles Town from Ninety Six.

Peter Mehl, another one of the Palatines, was among the number who fled to Florida and was killed in the siege of Savannah. His wife Mary Mehl, who afterwards married a Speddie, affirmed that he lost 4 horses, 30 cattle, 60 hogs and 300 acres of land.

William Wallace of Long Cane, served against the Indians, but like Henderson, joined the British in 1780. He lost 5 horses, 5 cows, 30 bushels of wheat, 13 hogs and his home. These Germans were an orderly and industrious people and few of them, it is believed, became tories. The driving of the families of the tories into Charleston was due to the hard military necessity as the Governor saw it, which was also felt by Weyler in Cuba and Lord Roberts in South Africa. A Mr. Boggs of Long Cane was also among the unfortunate men who had to leave their homes. Gen. Andrew Williamson has already been mentioned. His death in 1786 cut off some development which appeared to indicate that he was going to return to White Hall. In the preceding year he was purchasing land near his old home.

The departure of the British from Ninety Six was the virtual dawning of peace in the Hard Labor and near by sections. 1783 and 1784 were times for breathing, resting, working and forgetting. 1785 was a great year for the impoverished returned soldiers. There was a great rush for land in the vacant sections especially in the last portions ceded by the Indians and the state was actually paying soldiers for their services and the older citizens for their provisions furnished the patriot militia and continental troops. A few of the soldiers who were paid for their services have been sifted from the "Indents for Revolutionary Claims." The eliminating process was against many who served in that war, because of the number of families, bearing the same name. There were in the census of 1790, 38 Patterson families in the State and of these, two Alexanders, 2 Georges, 8 Johns, 3 Samuels and 3 Williams. Thus the information about a patriot family is rendered almost null. The names, Bradley, Creswell, Irwin, Irving, Ervin and other Scotch-Irish names are often perplexing to one tracing the name of one who belonged to a clan. They were numerous and often misspelled.

Davis, Moses, received £25.18.6 sterling money with interest for militia duty in 1782-1783.

Hearst, John, for militia duty done in Capt. Dawson's company, for horse lost in service and for 49 days wagon service, currency £417.11.6 or £60.2.6 sterling. In this account is a charge for £225 smith work repairing swords and guns.

Hearst, Joseph, £16.11.5 for duty in militia and a horse lost.

These two men were entered by mistake in deeds and records as 'Hearse.'

Lindsay, Ephraim, received £35.11 for militia duty in 1781, 1782.

Lindsay, Samuel, received £8.11.15 for and interest for militia duty.

Longmire, William, received £4.7.1 and interest. He was a sergeant in Lt. Col. Samuel Hammond's regiment and received £117.10 for interest and bounty. His name still survives in Edgefield.

Patterson, Alexander, received £3.5.3 and interest for 46 days militia duty, also £4.10.8.

Patterson, George, received £14.15.8 and interest for militia duty.

Patterson, Josiah, received £83.7.10 and annual interest for duty in militia.

Patton, Arthur, who took up land along with the Calhouns in 1759 received £129.6.9 and interest for militia duty as sergeant and wagon service in 1780-1781.

Perrin, Abner, received £37.3.6 and interest for militia duty as Quarter Master.

Tutt, Col. Benj., received £706.15.8 and interest for duty and disbursement for his men.

Tutt, Richard, also of Edgefield received £196.10 and interest for 786 days in State Troops.

Wideman, Adam, received £12.18.6 and interest for duty done in the militia.

It will be noticed in these names that the Abbevilleans were depended on for horses and wagons. Ox and horse teams were necessary in the army, more than they are at present, as the only means of conveyance then in use. In the days of the Roman Empire, one Freedman owned 3600 yokes of oxen. They had good roads but no steam engines to haul freight, nor auto trucks to move the baggage of armies.

In this year, (1785) the districts were laid out and among them Edgefield and Abbeville came into existence. There were new comers into these districts also and the younger generation were taking up vacant land. It was a new era in the world's history. The people were choosing their own officers and legislators, who were trying to improve the courts, change the capital to Columbia, equalize representation in the legislature, open schools and charter churches. In 1787 the up-country representatives voted against a convention at Charleston to consider the Constitution of the United States; in 1788 it was adopted with most of the up-country votes against it. In March, 1789, the United States government under Washington was set up and in 1790 the State Constitution

was adopted and from that time a representative State Government and General government were in active operation.

A few of the new comers into our Hard Labor, Long Cane and Londonderry sections in the post-war period can be mentioned whose descendants are yet in the land as well as some who went away to Ohio, Illinois, Georgia and other Southern States.

In 1784, the land office was again open and among the purchasers were Benj. Tutt and near him were the Croziers, Wm. Pressly, Begel, Lehman on Hard Labor and Cuffee Town creeks. Henry Chiles on Cuffee Town, David Pressly, Andrew Williamson, Henry Wideman, Robert Anderson, James Banks, Cornelius Brown, Robert Frazer, Robert Robinson, William Robinson, Abner Perrin, Cassadra Perrin, Robert Patterson, Josiah Patterson, George Patterson, Jesse Roundtree, Philip and Peter Zimmerman, John James Steifel, were purchasers or new settlers, near enough to be known to each other.

Samuel Anderson, Wm. Hill, Richard Dean, Henry Chiles, Cassandra Perrin, John James Steifel, Philip and Peter Timmerman were on the Edgefield side of the creek.

On the Abbeville part of Hard Labor creek were Robert Anderson, Robert Anderson, Jr., John Hearst, on the road to Barksdale ferry bounding which tract were Barbara Lemans and Charles Jeudon.

Paul Caldwell was on the same road leading to the ferry, on Rocky Creek, Abner Perrin bought 602 acres on Hard Labor and his land bordered on Benjamin Tutt's. (Henry Cook bought 238 acres south west of Abner Perrin's, adjacent to Tutt and James Yelden.) John Hearst bought 116 acres in 1790 and two other tracts later.

On Long Cane, Joseph Calhoun, Henry Wideman, on Buffalo branch, J. Ewing Calhoun, the first in the Long Cane settlement to get a college training, Moses Davis, Andrew McComb, Ephraim Lindsay, John McCurdy, John De la Howe, William Hill, Hugh Calhoun, Sarah Wilson, were a few of the purchasers of land. Henry Cook took up land on head waters of Rocky Creek in 1791, on a ridge which sent rain water easterly into Rocky Creek and westerly into Long Cane. His neighbors were Mrs. Eves, Andrew McCormack and one Dunlap.

John Robinson settled on Turkey Creek, Alexander White on Reedy branch of Long Cane, Toliver Cox, on Savannah River, Edgefield District, beside his relative, Christopher Cox, Jesse Roundtree was in Edgefield, place of residence on Horse Creek.

After 1789, South Carolina became merged in the Union of 13 states and from that time local history is intimately con-

- eifel, Deane, Zimmerman all mentioned in
John B. L. as settlers - Edgefield & Cook
in early days of 1780's

ected with that of the state and United States, and colored by it. The history of Hard Labor, Long Cane and Londonderry comes to an automatic ending and the people's thoughts and conduct were in a large measure to be directed by outside agencies. They were to be by choice and self-interest Federalists or Republican sympathizers with the mother country in her war with France, or friends to France whose aid made the issue of the Revolution favorable; and after the war of 1812, either in favor of tariffs for revenue only or for protection of manufacturers and to take sides in what grew out of it: Nullification, anti-slavery agitation, civil war in Kansas, war between the states, reconstruction and the reorganization of the government in the interest of a section, plutocratic and bureaucratic in its nature.

If it could be written, an account of the migration of the people from this nook in the woods, as a sample of what was generally happening, would be interesting. A history of one family may be taken as an index of what was going on in the larger world. In 1771, Robert Irwin came from Belfast with his wife and settled in the Hard Labor section. Of their five children, John and Jane married and went to Illinois where, when last heard from, they were persuading their youngest sister in the Hard Labor section to come and live with them. Francis and Mary married and remained in South Carolina. A son of Francis and seven of Mary's went west, and all remained except the son of Francis. Two of Mary's sons married and remained in South Carolina. Three of their children in the fifties and sixties followed their relatives who had gone to Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

HARD LABOR CREEK.

The ancients used to worship streams or the gods of streams. If that superstition had survived to the present day, Hard Labor Creek would have been a lusty local rival of Abraham Lincoln for divine honors. It was not free from malaria nor from those angry moods in rainy seasons which made it swell out of its accustomed channels and spread over the adjacent bottoms; but it was nevertheless a fine stream for bathing and fishing, either in the main stream or in the deep and shallow pools near its margin. A place called Granny Ponds was famous for its blue cats and the stream was wellstocked with cats, perches, suckers, pike and other fish. The clearing of the land and the deposits in the stream have decreased its value as a fishing resort. Many a time in the summer when crops were laid by shouts of victory arose as large fish, a slippery eel or a great turtle were entangled and brought to land. The division of the spoils among those who pulled the seines was always sufficient for an abundant breakfast, such as cannot be bought. One of the last pleasant occasions remembered, enjoyed by a large crowd, was after the war, near Powder Springs. One squad seined, others used the hook and line and the elderly ladies got up a sumptuous feast of fresh fish, besides the bread, pies and dainties that the Abbeville housekeepers excel in preparing. Dear old Hard Labor, the place of innocent recreation. Dear old Abbeville, the home of neighborly, kind, industrious, good people!

Churches.

The churches played an important part in the development of the people. The earliest one was in the Londonderry colony begun in 1770 by a church of England minister who soon left the back woods, as the Revolution approached. The next oldest were the Cedar Springs and Long Cane churches formed in 1779 or 1780 and they have had a very wide influence, both in the A. R. P. connection generally and in the locality where originally the people were from Scotland or Ireland and of the Presbyterian faith. Nineteen preachers came from these two churches and they are still open but weakened by their offsprings at Bradley and Troy. The next to

*Mentioned in
James 1800 letter
from to his
sister Louisa in S.C.*

The Spirits of 98.

Such is the name given to a little pamphlet containing 14 articles of agreement, signed by 107 men, of military age, in the Hard Labor precinct. From the infancy of the colony till 1861 the militia was in the place of a standing army and every male not excused by law, had to attend muster. These names were signed the first Saturday in January, 1835:

Barbary Jordan, Capt.
Tiry Jay,
Johnathon Jordan,
John Donald,
Jas. G. Sheppard,
James Holliday,
Franklin Norwood,
C. W. Mantz,
John Sulgrove,
Jabez Nuckles,
Felix Lake,
A. G. Caldwell,
Abram Flinn,
William Harriot,
James W. Sproull,
Joseph Philpot,
Alex. Deale,
Jacob Wideman,
Thomas Harris,
Benjamin Spikes,
F. B. Evans,
Robt. Gray,
Thomas Aysibt,
Thomas H. Smith,
William Fellm,
James Wideman,
John Chiles,
Silas H. Findley,
Andrew J. Donald,
John Barker,
A. Spence,
Ben Reynolds,
Henry Hose,
Thomas W. Chiles,
William Lyon,
Thomas J. Carson,

David J. English,
Daniel Rampey,
Esme Jones,
Wm. Holmes,
James G. Foshe,
Madison Milam,
James C. Sproull,
Hugh Porter,
Samuel Caldwell,
Buckley Haris,
Casper Songlover,
Thomas Perrin,
William Flover,
Meredith Pomery,
Samuel Perryman,
Lewis S. Simmons,
J. W. Hearst,
Phillip ———,
Lewis Perrin,
John McDougal,
Robert Jordan,
John Lewis Devlin,
Thomas Ramsey,
Phillip Timmerman,
Robert Runals,
Irvin Hutchinson,
John Cothran,
Jesse Ansly,
John Ansly,
Lewis Ansly,
Henry ———,
R. P. Quarles,
W. S. Ansly,
James ———,
Peter Ansly,
John Norwood,

be made were Smyrna church at White Hall and after the Revolution a church in Londonderry township, but both of these soon became extinct. St. George's Lutheran church near Hard Labor was also opened after the war and seems to have expired with the one Lutheran minister, Rev. David Sibert. Tranquil Methodist church was its successor, and now after removals is situated in Troy. Little is known about these early churches, except vague traditions. About 1833, three ministers, Chiles, Furman and N. W. Hodges, opened a meeting in a store at Liberty Hill and as Mr. Hodges preached from "God be merciful to me a sinner," he asked if there was present any one who could adopt the language of the publican. The voice of a woman in the candle lit room was heard. "I do, sir, I do," and that was the beginning of Bethany. Horeb, another Baptist Church situated midway between Troy and Bradley, was constituted in the early forties and has had a beneficent influence in the neighborhood, though it has never been large in number. Mt. Pleasant, a Methodist church, northwest of the Cross Roads was useful in that day but little can now be said of it.

A Singing School 1838.

There are some articles of agreement between a Mr. Miller and 20 subscribers to form a singing school, one of the useful recreations which brought the young people together in innocent and elevating companionship:

"For the term of one quarter in the year of our Lord 1838, I, William Miller, offer, and for the number of 20 subscribed scholars to teach a singing school, to teach bass, tenor, counter and treble, to teach Friday and Saturday in every other week at Tranquil Church, to Commence on the first Friday in March at one dollar per term."

We also the undersigned, concurring in the above article, promise to pay to W. Miller or bearer, the sum hereinafter annexed by us, provided the said W. Miller performs agreeably to the foregoing articles.

Francis Cook,
John Irwin,
Joseph Cook,
William Cook,
Frederick Cook,
Samuel B. Cook,
Henry Rush,
Jane Wideman,
Mary Wideman,
Burrell Smith,
Caly Wideman.

Hiram Smith,
Mary Timmerman,
Elizabeth Gable,
Elizabeth Cox,
Charles Verner,
Elizabeth Wideman,
Suchaday Wideman,
Sarah Wideman,
Mary Wideman,
Nancy Wideman,

Josiah Drinkwater,
Isaac Lasseter,
John ————,
— T. Cothran,
John Cook,
Jhon ————,
Jerome Cox,
Fred Cook,
Eaton Harrison,
Joseph Cook,
Richard Buffington,
Jos. K. ————,
Perry Rampey,
W. P. Sullivan,
David Stelfel,
John Stokes,

Elihu Sproull,
Henry Rush,
Sam Perrin,
Jacob Cook,
W. McCain,
Wm. Cobb,
Isaac Cobb,
Burrell Smith,
Hyrum Smith,
—— Cason,
Washington Freeman,
William Carreal,
Joseph Cook,
John W. Adams,
John Gable,
Wm. Baker,

Only two of these 107 militiamen signed their names with the X mark.

John Irwin was elected a second Lieutenant, then 1st and in 1842, captain. This list was found in the possession of James R. Irwin of Chappells depot, the captain's only son.

The Last Roll of Co. C, 7th S. C. Regiment, 1865.

(In the possession of J. P. Cook.)

Capt. W. H. Palmer,	1st Lt. John Lyon,
2nd. Lt. J. C. McClane,	Orderly Sgt. J. F. Edmunds,
2nd. Sgt. T. C. Grant,	3rd. E. G. Healy,
4th. J. K. Corley,	5th J. S. Brown,
Corp. C. D. Pennel,	2nd Corp. W. T. Jennings,
3rd J. P. Cook,	4th D. W. Joy,
Edwards, W. W.	Quarles, T. P.
Findley, J. C.	Reagan, Y. P.
Harrison, J.	Russell, J. R.
Holloway, J. L.	Robinson, P. N.
Lyon, L. W.	Traylor, A. A.
Lamond, F. A.	Turnage, J. F.

Martin, P. C.
McClinton, J.
McKinney, J.
McKittrick, J. M.
Noble, S.
Barksdale, J. H.
Banks, C. C.
Boswell, A.
Bracknell, J. J.
Chamberlain, W. S.
Cook, F. I.
Davis, P. W.
Dowtin, D. W.

Wideman, J. J.
Wideman, C. A.
Willis, W. W.
Timmerman, J. H.
Parris, H.
Banks, W. W.
Boswell, J. A.
Benson, W. A.
Bond, J. C.
Chiles, T. C.
Cook, J. W.
Devlin, W. P.

The following were the 16-year-old militia drawn out in August 1864: J. W. Chiles, H. T. Cook, James Lovelace, James McCain, John Rich, John Sanders, Wesley Sibert, Green Whitten, R. J. Robinson was captain. Gibert, Hunter and Haskell were the lieutenants, J. H. Wideman, adjutant.

Confederate Casualties.

In this small area the following young men gave up their lives in defense of their homes and country: William Bradley, Thomas Bradley, Wesley Cheatham, T. M. Chiles, Elias Gibson, Joseph Keller, Wm. Kennedy, James Henry Morris, Gen. Abner Perrin, Samuel Perrin, James Puckett, ——— Quarles, Jefferson Roundtree, Andrew Russell, John Weed. Those who died in the army were: James Edwards, Joseph Keller, James Lovelace and W. P. Sullivan. Among the wounded were George Chiles, John H. Chiles, Capt. Wade E. Cothran, Judge J. S. Cothran, James Dowtin and James R. Irwin, the last named only still living.

Families.

The families that are to follow were generally connected with the churches, whose ministers were like the Woman in Poverbs who as wisdom personified stood in the places of concourse and called on the simple passersby to hear instruction, forsake their ways and be wise. In this neighborhood there were no beggars. Now and then a family disabled by sickness, needed help to keep the wolf from the door. Some were not ambitious to abound in resources and even a black sheep appeared here or there; but taken as a whole, it was a self-supporting and self-respecting people.

Although they were devoted to their farming interests, there were in the Hard Labor section ability, integrity and a high sense of honor sufficient to have manned with credit the executive department of the U. S. government. If one could go back to 1850-60, it would be more profitable than a visit to Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb. It was a different world, in which the plantation was a little republic, the people living at home, with exports exceeding imports. It was politically a sound period (brought to an end by a great political crime), in which intelligence, integrity and economy prevailed. Some of the lessons that it could teach succeeding times are found already concrete in such sentences as "the hand of the diligent maketh rich", 'the paths of uprightness are the paths of peace,' and in reference to rash suretyship, 'why should thy bed be taken from under thee?'

The old home of Dr. Hearst has been chosen as the centre from which to radiate a few miles in every direction towards the families mentioned below:

"The Hard Labor Section," like many words in daily use, has been made to do extra duty by covering a part of Cuffee Town, Long Cane and Rocky Creek. And it has not been either possible or practicable to include every family. By following openings and lines of least resistance, the material found has been much more abundant than was anticipated. Besides the free use of the Centennial Edition of the A. R. P. Church, the assistance of the following friends have been availed of in the family histories: Mrs. Josie Chiles Calhoun, John W. Chiles, J. P. Cook, Judge T. P. Colbran, J. N. Dendy, Mrs. Bessie C. Hood, Mrs. A. F. McKissick, Charles P. Pressly, Orlando Sheppard, Miss Bessie Youngblood, Mrs. Lois Cuddy, Miss Nora Davis, Mrs. E. P. Harrison and especially Miss Frances May Davis, whose interest in the undertaking made its success possible.

The Arnolds. The old Arnold place is east of Dr. Hearst's plantation and northwest of old Tranquil church. Mrs. Arnold was Nancy Boggs, a sister of Samuel Boggs. There were two girls in this family, Susan and Bettie, Susan married Allen Reagan and moved to Georgia. Bettie cared for her aged mother and died unmarried. The family, quite retiring in their lives, is now extinct.

The Bickett Family. The old home place is about 100 yards east of the Campbell Grave Yard. They came with the early settlers. John Bickett married Nancy, a daughter of Joseph Creswell. They died early and their children were reared by their grandfather. They were Jennie, Nancy, who married John Young, John H., who married Sallie Weed. Their children were John and Andrew who went to

Texas. Lizzie, who married Tump Burnett and Jenny, who married Dan Ethridge. Jennie used to read the Bible to her friends, many of whom at that time could not read. After hearing the story of Jonah and the whale for the first time, one of the old Creswell's report of it became a current expression in the related families: "Something new at Jennie Bicketts."

Blake, Benjamin, and Sarah, his wife, lived several miles below the Hearst place. She was left an indigent widow with a large family: Sarah, John, James, Elizabeth, Mary, Fannie, Ann and Mat. They had a good English name and some of their descendants in this day, better off financially, ought to be heard from.

The Boggs Family. George and Samuel Boggs were in the Long Canes settlement as early as 1767. The next glimpse of these families was in 1790. Mary, Jane and Ezekiel Boggs being represented as heads of families. Samuel Boggs was probably the first ancestor of the family which remained in the neighborhood. A later Samuel Boggs and Samuel Boggs Cook kept up the name. He is said to have been driven away as a royalist by public sentiment and one Samuel Boggs went to Canada and was reimbursed for his losses.

The names and number of his children are in doubt. John, Mary, Elizabeth Ann, Martha, Rebecca, Nancy and Samuel Boggs seem to be agreed upon as his children. John was the first born and Mary married Joseph McCreary and their children were Joseph, David, John Harvey; Joseph and David were college bred and students of Theology; but David suffered from a throat affection and died in 1852. Joseph was a missionary in several states and was killed in the explosion of the 'Lucy Walker' on the Ohio in 1844.

Dr. John Harvey McCreary married Selena Rich and from that union were born two boys and four girls. Elizabeth Ann, a daughter of the exiled Boggs, married William Robinson. Martha and Rebecca Boggs, lived to good old age, Martha died from a burn and Rebecca, known affectionately as 'Aunt Becky' died in 1856. Nancy married an Arnold and lived near old Tranquil church.

Bradley, Patrick, was a contemporary of Henry and Adam Wide-man, William Robinson, George Conn, Thomas and Joseph Creswell, Ezekiel Boggs and other well-known neighbors. He reported in the first census two males and two females in his family. He married widow McFarland and their children were John, Arch, Mary, Jenny and Patrick. John married Mary Kidd. Their children were Patrick who married Jane Chiles. Patrick's children were William O., Frances, who married David W. Jay. Patrick,

who married Miss Moore, Irene who married John Morrah. Thomas was killed in the war.

William K. Bradley, brother of Patrick, married Mary Caroline Foster. John E., their first born, married Sallie Wideman and Foster, his brother, married Martha Wideman. The second marriage of Mr. Bradley was with Mrs. Frances Wideman Willis and their children were George, who married Alice Lites, William, who married Frances Pressly and Fannie, who married Thomas Thompson. Lizzie, the sister of Patrick and William K., married Alexander Connor. Their children were Josephine, George, James, Fannie Jane and William. These intermarried with the Hearsts, Byrds and others and most of them moved to other states.

Jane Bradley, sister of Lizzie, married Alexander McCaslan. Their son, George married Mary Martin, Robert Henry married Rebecca Kennedy, Mary married Boggs Kennedy and Cleopatra married James Downtin, who came home from the war with a bullet in his lungs and lived a few years in great pain. After his death she married Dr. Millwee.

Rebecca, the youngest of John Bradley's children married David Morrah. Their children are John, Janie, Mary, George, Samuel P., Fannie, Ellen, Belle, Ida, Will and Lillie.

Arch Bradley, the son of the emigrant, and brother of John, married Sarah Kidd and their children were George, John, Patrick, William, Susan, Lizzie, Sallie and Mollie. Of these 8 children, George, Sallie, Mary, married and moved away. William was killed in the war, John married Mary Drennan. Their children three in number died young, and Lizzie married Dr. Reld. Arch's second wife was Mary Goodwin. Their two children were John, who married Henrietta Edmunds and Ella, who married Sam Talbert, who died recently. Mary, the oldest daughter of immigrant Patrick Bradley married Wilson Watkins. Jennie, the second daughter married a Lindsay. Joseph, Polly, Lucy Jane, Isabel, Frank and Susan Lindsay were their children.

Patrick, the youngest of the Bradley family, married widow Smith and went west.

Rev. R. F. Bradley of Troy, is one of the best known of this large connection.

William K. Bradley lived on Long Cane and was a man of mark in the community. He was a pillar in Long Cane Church, an Elder and a Sabbath School teacher and a genial gentleman. He was an extensive farmer and was widely known as the owner of the grist mill, formerly run by John Kennedy and by Andrew McCombs in 1804, on the classic stream near his home. It drew the corn and the wheat from the fields many miles around and sent them back in full measure and quite palatable to those who had extracted the grain from their farms. In the wheat season, it was often necessary for a wagon load of wheat to wait one or two days for its turn to come.

Patrick Bradley, son of John and grandson of Patrick Bradley, was, like his brother William, a man of property and influence, though neither of them seemed to care for political preferment. An old lady in the neighborhood used to tell how Patrick Bradley and a young lady rode up to a church on fine horses, with fine saddles and bridles, the first the congregation had seen. It was customary then for the people to go barefoot to church and there at the spring to wash their feet and put on their foot gear. They had biscuit too on Sunday mornings only.

Mr. Bradley lived at Bradley's station long before it got that name as a stopping place on the Augusta and Knoxville railroad. He was made president of that road and under his management, the almost impossible task was completed. One of the first meetings in behalf of that road was held at Horeb Church where several speeches were made. Gen. M. C. Butler thought it ought to be built in order that the young men who could not marry at home might have a chance to go abroad. There was a lively and general subscription but it was in radical days. Dr. Hearst subscribed the White place containing 300 acres and one of his neighbors who had been hauling his cotton over steep hills and boggy roads to Augusta for many years subscribed \$200.

Mr. Bradley lacked funds for the completion of the road bed and turned aside to make some money by building the fence between Abbeville and Edgefield, on account of the new Stock-law. Convicts were used on the road and a negrophile religious editor came down from Philadelphia as a spy and gathered up from negroes enough to color deeply his editorials. His paper soon suspended.

Caldwell, Isaac. The Caldwells came from Ireland and settled in Virginia. Henry and Isaac, their sons, went to Georgia where Isaac married. He came to South Carolina and lived and died in the suburbs of Troy. His second wife was Frances McCain, daughter

and organic
no paper
Main
+ hardware +
Composites
Lack

← June 1

1

The Chiles Families. William and Agnes White Chiles came from Virginia before the Revolution and settled in old Cambridge. Their children were Reuben, who married Frances Swilling, Eunice who married Samuel Perrin, John who married Miss Tilghman and after her death Eliza Sullivan. By his first wife were born James M. Chiles and Ann Chiles. By the second marriage, the

children were Sarah, who married Wade Cothran, Thomas, who married a Lake, John C., who married a Lake and Benjamin who married Sallie Wideman.

James M. Chiles studied Theology at the High Hills of Santee in a class with James C. Furman.

He served very acceptably several churches in the Association, of which he acted at times as moderator. He lived at first at the Dr. Neel place and then moved near the Cross Roads and finally to Greenwood, where he was more conveniently situated. Mr. Chiles was at Greenwood when that place wanted to furnish a site for Furman University, and in 1857, he gave the plan for the Southern Baptist Seminary a send off by visiting the churches and raising \$10,000, his own step-mother contributing \$500.

A few years before the war he moved to Georgia, where his labors were even more fruitful and acceptable. In 1862, he went to Virginia to see a wounded son and there he fell sick and died. His remains were brought to Horeb church, where a few women, boys and old men saw him laid to rest. The solemnity of the occasion was fittingly observed with a few words and a suitable prayer by Dr. George Pressly. Mr. Chiles was a man of noble character.

William Chiles, brother of John, born Jan. 4, 1779 married Tabitha White and after her death, Jane E. Coleman. His place of residence was a short distance above the Chiles' Cross Roads, where he died.

His children were Anne E., who married James Steifle, Eunice R., Thomas C., Agnes W., who married James Henry Miner and John W. Chiles, who married Sallie Hearst Gallagher, daughter of Ann Coleman, who married Andrew Gallagher. Five of the children died and of the remaining five, Annie E. and Maude S. are at home. Clifford G., married Robert Dowlin, Alice A., married J. Elwyn Porter of Spartanburg, Agnes N., married Paul Bridges of Spartanburg. He died in 1921.

John W. Chiles, the father, lives at the historic place known as Cotton Level in former days which was for a long time in the Perrin family. When a boy he was called out into the militia or State troops and proved to be a good soldier. He is the surviving member of his family and as a deacon in Horeb church, he represents and continues the interest of his family connections in that enterprise.

Thomas Chiles, a son of Reuben Chiles and brother of Eunice Chiles Perrin, wife of Samuel Perrin, a nephew of John and William Chiles, lived South of Bradley Station and died not long after the war, the unhappy ending of which is said to have bur-

dened his last years. He lived in a weather-boarded house made out of heart pine which after his death caught on fire and was quickly devoured by the flames. Thomas White Chiles married Mary Hearst, daughter of Joseph and Mary Patterson Hearst. They owned large plantations and many stores. Twelve children were born to them, but only six lived to maturity: Frances Jane Hearst, Mary, Thomas Milton, George Pressly, and John Hearst. Frances married Reuben Gray and moved to Lake Charles, La. Jane married Gen. Patrick Bradley. Mary married Capt. Robert W. Lites. Jane's father gave her a plantation upon which the little town of Bradley, on the C. & W. C. Railroad was built, and he gave Mary a plantation on a part of which the town of Troy was built. Thomas Milton Chiles, a medical student in 1861, enlisted and was killed in battle. George was a senior at Erskine College, but he too joined the army and remained until a severe wound incapacitated him from further activity, and the wound and exposure were the indirect causes of his death several years later. George lived at the old home, and survived his mother a short while.

As a recreation, he used to interest himself and the youths many miles around by fox hunting. These were often caught five miles from where they were started.

John Hearst Chiles was an elder in Cedar Springs Church for forty years. He was a quiet, modest man, noted for his loyalty to his church and friends, and his influence was deeply felt in his community. He joined Orr's Regiment and McGowan's Brigade in April 1861 and served till the close of the war. He was severely wounded at Murfreesboro and was in prison for some weeks. He married Josephine Cason in 1850 and they have five children to survive them: Lizzie, Jane Hearst, John Hearst, Jr., Thomas Henry and Josephine.

Lizzie married Senator G. W. Sullivan of Anderson County, and they have six children living. Jane, who married Prof. James Anderson of Gainesville University of Florida, Lillian, who married Dr. Wade Sherard of Anderson, Washington Hearst, J. Edgar, Geo. W. Jr., and Joseph. Hewlett, their eldest son, was drowned in the flood of 1921 near Houston, Texas. Jane Chiles married John B. Bonner, son of Rev. J. I. Bonner, D. D., founder and President of the Woman's College of Due West till his death. Josephine, who married Francis Pelzer of Pelzer, S. C., was their only child.

John Hearst, Jr., married Cleora Thomson, daughter of Judge Thomas P. Thomson, of Abbeville, S. C. They have one son, John H., the 3rd. Thomas married Agnes Ligon, Their children, Thomas, Josephine and Jane Bonner, are all married.

Josephine Chiles married William Goodwyn Calhoun, grandson of Dr. Ephraim Calhoun of Greenwood. Their children are Elizabeth, Augusta, John Chiles, Josephine and William, Jr. Elizabeth married Benj. L. Kilgo, son of Rev. Dr. J. W. Kilgo, and nephew of Bishop John Kilgo. Augusta married Malcolm Cram of Denmark, S. C. John Chiles Calhoun married Margaret Dial, daughter of Dr. W. H. Dial of Laurens, S. C.

In the settlement of the estate of Thomas W. Chiles, the good sense of the heirs became conspicuous. There arose an honest difference of opinion as to how the slaves, now free, which had been given the older children should be rated in the post war times. Instead of appealing to the courts for a decision, they agreed to leave it to arbitration and accordingly chose a committee of neighbors, to decide for them. The decision of that committee, when all the facts were carefully considered pleased neither party, but they acquiesced and accepted it as final. The chairman of that committee commenting on it afterwards said, if it had pleased either one of the parties, the justice of the decision might have been doubted.

Coleman, George and Margaret H. (Edwards), lived near Jack Cheatham's in Edgefield. Their children were ten in number. Thomas Edwards who married Catherine L. Adams, Jan 17, 1839 and lost their two sons in their infancy. James Madison married Rebecca Bolo. Both of these died in the last months of 1893. The other children were Nancy, Mary Rebecca, Margaret Ann, Silas Davis, Albert Allen, Robert Amos and William Lewis. The first born, Jane E. Coleman married William Chiles, lived and died near Chiles Cross Roads. Thomas Coleman lived near Tolbert's Mill. His children were Emeline, John and Maggie.

Conn, George, in 1790, was a neighbor of William Pressly and John Hearst and he is therefore supposed to be the emigrant ancestor of the Conns who lived west of Troy. He had nine in his family and one slave. The mother was said to have been an Irwin. After the death of Mary Irwin Cook, Sallie Conn Finlay cared for the orphan, Sophronie Cook, who married at maturity, Jack Thornton. This tradition was received from Irish Town from credible and veracious persons, among whose papers is a satisfied note for money lent by said Sophronia Cook; and by whom the statement is made, well within the memory of the living, that one of Sophronia's brothers in gratitude for Sallie Finley's kindness to his mother and little sister, frequently shared with her in her old age the contents of his purse. She lived to be over 90 years of age.

Cook, Billy, a school teacher, had a brother, Robin Cook, a trad-

er. Billy's wife's maiden sisters and a bachelor brother, all died very near together in time. They had on hand "quantities" of gold to which his wife and one child fell heir. Public suspicion was so warmly aroused that Billy moved to Georgia after selling his place to Adam Wideman's wife, Eliza Renwick from Newberry, Billy Cook, after going to Georgia, mined by hand and pan from his mountain property and hid the fruits of his labor so well that it was never found. This Robinson-Cook old home place is now Rev. R. F. Bradley's home farm. They were not related to Henry Cook's family.

These Cooks with whom the Spences intermarried were Scotch and came over later to America. Billy Cook was a Surveyor, teacher and Silversmith. Robert Cook was good natured, musical but not energetic. Robin and Billy married Robinson sisters, Annie and Hezekiah, Billy's family moved to Aiken. John, Billy, Peggy, and Jane married in Irish Town. Robin's family moved to Anderson county, Enoch, John and Betsy who married John Bowie, remained in Abbeville.

Cook, Henry, appeared in Edgefield near Hard Labor Creek, where he bought 288 acres of land adjoining Abner Perrin. The tradition is that when a young man, walking along a river in Germany about 1775 in the night, he was set upon by officers, sand-bagged, manacled and gagged and carried to England to serve in the war against America. From that time to his appearance on the Hard Labor, several contradictory accounts are current but the truth can not be satisfactorily sifted from them. He was already married when he purchased land and later settled near Horeb, now in the Dr. Neel's place. He proved to be industrious and thrifty, adding to his real estate, by the products of his toll on the farm and as a tanner. His neighbors were Mrs. Eves with whom he bought a tract of land, Andrew McCormack and a Dunlap. The place of his abode is still pointed out, by the cellar not yet level with the surface and by fig bushes still growing which are thought to have lived in a part of two centuries and all of the 19th. As little can be said of Henry Cook after 1800 as of his previous life. The records in Abbeville were burnt and whither he went with his large family is unknown.

Phillip Cook was the only one who remained in the neighborhood. He married, about 1810, a Scotch Irish girl who partook of her race's industry and habits of economy. After she was the mother of Frank, Frederick, Samuel, John, William, Joseph, Henry, Jacob and Sophronia, she fell sick and after lingering till she felt the dews of evening falling upon her, she called Fred to her bedside and committed her little infant girl to him when he had a

home of his own. He soon saw her laid away in the pines near by, with a rude stone marking her resting place, which for nearly 100 years has been a well kept yard.

Fred missed his mother and his less appreciative father soon found him missing at the table and in the field. He ran off to his aunt Becky Boggs where her kindness and piety made a lasting impression upon him.

His father Phillip married Peggy Rush and one son Absalom was born before they started on the tedious wagon road to Mississippi. She died on the road and he also in 1844. — NO

Francis Cook, the oldest of Phillip Cook's boys died in Mississippi, young and single, and left \$1,000 to each of his brothers and sister.

Frederick Cook, the second son, remained at home and purchased a part of his father's land. He was a man of strong will power. On one Christmas day, he raised a glass among his associates and said, 'Gentlemen, this is my last,' an incident that had to be narrated late in life by his brother, John. In 1832, Fred Cook married Sarah Cox and by that marriage their children had flowing in their veins German, Scotch Irish and if names can be depended on, English and Welsh blood. They lived on his ancestral acres and in the house built by Phillip Cook moved easterly. He was just above age and remained at home in the war, farmed and paid his heavy Confederate taxes in beeves and money.

Mr. Cook was a farmer who also kept a blacksmith and wood-work shop and a tannery for home consumption. He did not surpass on his thin land the yield of corn or cotton produced by some of his neighbors; but in a series of good and bad years, he perhaps was equal to any in the amounts grown. Twice in 20 years he had to bring a part of a wagon load of corn from Augusta, but never a pound of flour or bacon. The best tribute paid him as a farmer was by several widows who applied for a place among his hands in order that their lads might learn by practice. In one thing he was unique among his good neighbors. The watermelon patch upon which over half the work was done when the seed which he always selected, was planted. They were not for sale, but for the unalloyed enjoyment in summer of his family, friends, acquaintances, slaves, horses, pigs and chickens. Melons of both varieties are still comparatively neglected in the homes where there is great abundance of arable land. The children of the family were Mary, Jane, Fannie, Ann who married Robert Bryson, Frank, Agnes who died in young womanhood, Isabel, Harvey and Eliza.

The oldest son, Francis Irwin was a stout, industrious lad, until, he had a tussle of ten weeks with typhoid fever, but he pulled



MRS. SARAH COOK

(Sketched in 1896 on her 85th birthday by Lillian A. Cook, her grand-daughter)

through, by the aid of nurses and physicians with his hearing impaired. The four years' exposure in the war just after his recovery doubtless shortened his days.

He married Mollie Robertson and moved to Mississippi in 1866. There he spent a quiet life, being useful on his farm and in his church. Perceiving on one occasion the threatening aspect of the heavens, he gathered his family into the cellar and in a few seconds they were looking up into the air, the house gone, trees uprooted and fences around the crop carried off. His children are Fred who married Mollie McBeth, Minnie Cook Waldrup, Sallie Cook Waldrup, Harvey who married Ida Medlin, Frank D. who married Alice Belton, Mary Agnes Cook Morgan, Fannie Cook Shoemaker and Carrie Cook Scanlan. He left 8 children and there are now 40 grand children.

Harvey Toliver Cook was the second son. He married Cornelia Agnes Carpenter. Their children are, Mrs. Fred Hunt of New York, Jessie, John, who married Laura Odell and lives in Birmingham, Ala., Lucia B., Benjamin, an extensive planter and dairyman near Marion, S. C., William Harvey, Edwin, who married Nellie Batton and lives in Florida, and Mary Octavia, a clerk in the Norwood National Bank.

William Harvey was a soldier in the late war and was wounded at Mont Faucon in France by the bursting of a shell. He was unconscious 48 hours. When he came to himself he saw near him the kind and skillful doctor who had already done his best for the fractured skull and brought him back to life and sent him on slowly toward recovery.

Samuel Boggs Cook, the third son of Philip Cook, lived on the new cut road, just south of the Hearst place. He married Eliza Harland. He was a good farmer, good neighbor, public spirited and disposed to travel. He was on the big road and was hospitable. His door was never shut on the passing stranger. He had orchards of fruit, good gardens and an abundance of what his land produced. He was kind to his slaves and indulgent to his children. He was one of the few who had gold during the war and some cotton after it, to sell at a good price. He was not a member of the church, though a natural theologian. His faults, if he had any, were peculiar to his day and not of a kind harmful to others.

His children were Philip, who went through the war, fought in many of the great battles and came out unwounded to grow old in the walks of life. He married Emily Kemp and after a few years, he left his farm on Rocky Creek and moved to Edgefield, Callison P. O., where he reared 3 boys and 3 girls. The other children are

Madden family - later moving to N.Y.C.

Mary H., John Henry who went to Mississippi and died when still young, Joseph W., who was a good soldier and went to Louisiana after the war, Martha Ann, Eliza Caroline, who married Wesley Johnson and has one son, Francis A., Laura Jane, and Ada who married Mr. Woodward. Francis A., lives at Troy. He married Martha Lyon, and their children were Samuel B., Bessie, Ethel, Frank and Margaret. His second marriage was with Jennie Virginia Caldwell.

All well in Heidelberg Mass.

The other sons of Philip and Mary Cook who went west and reared large families were John, Henry, Joseph, William and Jacob Cook. Their one sister Sophronia Cook Thornton remained with her brother till she married and went to Mississippi. She died on Christmas day of 1896, having been thrown from her buggy by a horse frightened by a bicycle. Her children are Mrs. Mary Heidleberg, Fred, Henry, John, George, Mrs. Ann Falls, Louis, Mrs. Emma Parker, and Mrs. Lula Cook.

Cothran, Samuel and his wife, Mary Richardson, moved to the Phoenix neighborhood early in the 19th century. They had four children: John, Dempsey, Charlotte and Wade S.

John Cothran married Elephare Rushton and moved to the Abbeville side of Hard Labor and lived the remainder of his life at the Cothran Home. He was a farmer and merchant, keeping open more than one store. As a man of excellent character and business ability, he accumulated a good property and acted the good citizen. He was a member of Horeb and rejoiced in 1857 when the movement began there to erect a Southern Baptist Seminary to elevate the standard of the rank and file of Baptist ministers. The announcement of his death was startling as he was to youthful eyes the picture of a strong man good for many years. His daughter Mary married Dr. Stephens and moved to Texas. Samuel was killed in the war and Wade E., the youngest, graduated at the Citadel and, began the study of medicine in Philadelphia where he left off his studies to become a volunteer. He was elected Lieutenant and when Capt. Hearst retired he became Captain of Co. C. 7th S. C. V. He was twice severely wounded and put out of service at Harpers Ferry. He married Sarah Chiles and their children were: John Chiles who married H. Clarkie Cothran. He died in 1908, leaving a wife and five children, Elizabeth Perrin, who married Dr. W. L. Hood and has a son and a daughter, Annie Lee, who married W. L. Durst, who died in 1901, Wade Rushton, who married Jane W. Harrison of Millway. He died in 1919, leaving a wife and 5 children, Samuel Connor who married Ivy Steifle and died in 1900. He lived at the old home near Hard Labor and left a wife and two sons.

Sarah Elizabeth married Will Rudd who died in 1909. Her second husband was W. M. Imboden, Alto, Texas, who died in 1922.

Thomas White who married Maud Boswell and died in February 1923 leaving a wife and six children. Frank Harrison who married Blanche Clardy and has three sons. William Benjamin who married Sue E. Blake and has three children. He is a Lt. Commander in U. S. Navy. Joseph Richardson who married Edith Gable and has one son.

Perrin Chiles married Annie Howe of Princeton, N. J., and has one daughter. He was with the 105th Engineers 30th Division in the World War and was cited for bravery and rose to the rank of Lt. Col. Capt. Wade E. Cothran, the father of this family, was a man of mark. While at the place of his birth, he was one of the pillars at Horeb. He was erect in his carriage, dignified yet simple and approachable, a good citizen, a faithful servant of the people when in office, an honored son of old Abbeville and one of the finest of its many fine characters.

After the death of his first wife, John Cothran married Elizabeth Lee Perrin and they had two children: Elizabeth Perrin, and Eunice who died young. Elizabeth Perrin married Col. F. E. Harrison of Anderson and has one son, Wade C., who married Dolly Hughey and lives in the old Cothran home and has five boys. Mrs. Harrison also abides at the home of her ancestors and is worthily wearing the honors which came from them.

Cothran, Wade S., another son of Samuel and Mary Cothran, married Elizabeth Sproull, the daughter of Rebekka Caldwell, a first cousin of John C. Calhoun. She was reared a few miles north of Winterseat.

Mr. Cothran was an enterprising citizen.

In 1831, he purchased 1000 acres from Lewellen and Eliza Oliver, on the east side of Hard Labor, except 35 acres. In 1833 he bought 396 acres from John F. Pelot. A year later he sold 950 acres to Lewis S. Simmons, adjoining Joseph Hearst and others. This had been laid out for Zwilling, Oliver and Pelot for 1050 acres, but it had clipped some land that belonged to Mantz. It was increased by 10 1-2 acres known as the summer houseplace. In the following year he bought the Mantz place from the heirs, Philip, William, Christopher and Andrew Mantz. At the sale Nov. 2, 1820, for the partition of Lewis Simmon's estate, Mr. Cothran bought the Winterseat tract of 885 acres which lay between him and the bridge for \$4,646.25, the highest bid, or \$5.25 per acre. The neighbors who bounded his lands were John Holloway, J. F. Pelot, Stephen Mantz, Peter Rampey, Nicholas Rampey, Joseph Hearst, John Timmerman, Shibley. The persons adjoining the last purchase were

Thomas Hibler, A. T. Traylor and Pejot. From this time till 1847, Mr. Cothran was perhaps busy with a store, post office for all that section and an Inn which was indispensable in those days. On the 18th of March of that year he sold out 1186 acres, including Winterseat to John Gaskin, who died not long after and Winterseat passed into the hands of John L. Harmon, a part of the tract toward the north going to Dr. John O. McKellar. Mr. Cothran moved to Athens Georgia, where he found a wider field for his talent in banking and in supervising a railroad.

James Sproull Cothran, son of Wade S. and Elizabeth Cothran was born August 8, 1830 and graduated at the Georgia University in 1852, then studied law under T. C. Perrin and married his daughter Emma C. In July 1861, he was elected orderly sergeant of Co. B, Orr's Rifles. He became Captain during the conflict and received a wound in the second battle of Manassas in 1862 and also other slight ones before his surrender at Appomattox. He watched with much concern the people in charge of the State in Reconstruction times and used all the force of his example and telling oratory to make Hampton's campaign in 1876 a success. He served as Solicitor of the 8th Judicial Circuit, was appointed Judge to fill a vacancy and reelected in 1881 and 1885 and vacated that office in 1886 when elected to Congress. In 1890, he resigned to become Division Counsel for the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and was found discharging the duties of that office when death overtook him, Dec. 5, 1899. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, a forceful speaker, a jurist of high order and standing and of the first rank as a citizen. He was born at Winterseat and moved outside of the Hard Labor section and reared a family at Abbeville village.

One of his sons, Thomas Perrin Cothran, now living in Greenville, though born elsewhere belongs in an important way to the land of his forefathers. He was born October 24, 1857, finished his education at Virginia University and began to practice law in 1878. He became assistant counsel of the Richmond and Danville R. R., and succeeded his father as Division Counsel. Mr. Cothran served his county for many years as a legislator and as the presiding officer of the House, from which position he was transferred by the votes of his colleagues to the Supreme Bench, where he is now devoting himself to the service of the State.

Creswell, Joseph, John, who died en route and was buried in Charleston, George and Rebecca, came as emigrants from Ireland to the section west of Troy, known as Irish Town. Their name passed through several stages of spelling: Carswell, Crawswell, Christwell, Craswell, Criswell, Creswell. George died

single. John married Jane McFarland and died childless and his widow married Patrick Bradley. Rebecca Carswell married Thomas McCombs who died before the first census and left 4 children. His son became a physician and married Annie Taggart and went to Florida. Joseph Creswell married Jennie Patterson and had in his family 3 males and 6 females at the first census. Their children were Thomas, Joseph, Jr., John, Anne, Jean, Mattie, Jennie and Rebecca.

Joseph Creswell, Sr., married Jane Finley. Their offspring were Thomas who married Mrs. Margaret Weed Young, John who married Anna Spence, Jennie who remained unmarried. Her horse, in crossing over the Long Cane bridge, backed and she fell in a tree top. Though she lived to a good old age, death resulted from this fall. She was one of those flowers which exhale their fragrance best when bruised. Robert married Mary Boggs. Mattie married James Crawford. Thomas, son of Joseph Creswell and Jennie Patterson, died unmarried. John married Peggy Finley, sister of Jane. They had eight children: James who married a Miss Cain and went to Mississippi. Jennie who married George Young. John, who died young and single. Thomas who married Sallie Young. Jean, the fourth child of Joe Creswell and Jennie Patterson, married James McCormick, a cousin, and moved to Bourbon County, Kentucky.

Sallie Annie, who lived single and Peggy who married Joseph McBride. Joseph Creswell McBride, Peggy's son, is single. Lauramie married Sam Leard and had 9 children.

Annie, daughter of Joseph Creswell and Jennie Patterson married James McBride and they had four children. Jennie married Joseph, her cousin, and had no children. Joe's children were John, Anne, Thomas and Mary. Tom's were Margaret and Jane. The latter married Thomas Creswell. Mattie, daughter of Joseph Creswell and Jennie Patterson, married Matthew Brown. To them were born twins, Jim and Rosa. Rosa married Ed. Reagan and Jim married a Miss Stewart and moved to Indiana.

Mattie died following birth of 3rd child. Andy, who married Sallie Young. Jennie, the 6th child remained single and reached a ripe age.

Rebecca was the 7th and youngest of the family of Joseph Creswell. She married a Patterson and moved to Ohio. Robert and Jennie were born before their mother was gored to death by a cow.

Joseph Creswell took an active part in a whig-tory skirmish at Chile's Cross Roads. It is said that "Bloody Bill Cunningham came to Joseph's home to kill him, but finding him sitting out near the front gate under an oak tree with his Bible, he relented and spared

his life. Another tory, laid wait for him out near his hog pen but he fell asleep and was still wrapped in slumber when a cob thrown at him struck his face and caused the would-be assassin to beat a hasty retreat. On another occasion a tory grappled with him in his yard, but he slipped the grip leaving the tory holding only his hair ribbon. Joseph's large estate had diminished to 100 acres and 8 slaves which fell to Jennie and Thomas. The only land adjoining Joseph's land was that of James McFerrin on the north and he sold it to George Creswell who dying willed it to Thomas Creswell in 1812. Another part of Joseph Creswell's land was granted to a Watson in 1774. The 100 acres left by Joseph Creswell is still in the family and no mortgage has ever had its death grip on it.

The Davis family came from Wales about 1700 A. D. and settled in the well known Welsh Tract of Delaware, purchased from William Penn. His fellow Welshman who came to South Carolina went up the Pee Dee and occupied the Welsh tract, but the Davis family drifted from Virginia to the Long Canes. In 1764, James Davis, as related elsewhere sold his 250 acres to be incorporated by Patrick Calhoun into the Huguenot Colony under Rev. Gilbert Augustus, a son of either James or Patrick Davis, married Nancy, daughter of William Vickery of Gastonia, N. C., who in 1779 settled on Long Cane, bringings with them 4 slaves, one of whom was shot by Tories. Their children were Fleming, John, William, Frances and Ruth. Fleming and John were in the U. S. Infantry in the war of 1812. John died single. William left a large family. Frances married Shederick Lively and Ruth married Andrew Ross. These sisters moved to Illinois and had in their families 7 and 4 children respectively. Fleming, a Cooper and later a Miller, remained and married Nancy Tittle, daughter of Rosa McFarland and John Anthony Tittle. She was a model housekeeper and gave rise to a family observation "as immaculately clean as Aunt Nancy." Their children were William, George Austin, James, Peggy and Mary. William married Mattie Robinson, daughter of Billy Robinson and Elizabeth Ann Boggs. This childless couple owned the farm adjoining the Lindsay and Billy Bradley places. William was afflicted with blindness, due to cataracts, a great trial and handicap, relieved in part by the sedulous attention paid him by a Lethe orphanage child, Miss Mary Porterfield. He died January 6, 1883, in his 79th year and was buried in the Campbell grave yard. His sister, Peggy, remained single, and Mary, the youngest in the family married Daniel Carroll.

James, the third son of Fleming and Nancy Davis, became a soldier in Co. E, Palmetto Regiment and was in the thick of the fight at Chapultepec (Garita-De-Belin,) Vera Cruz, Cherubusco

Contreras and entered the city of Mexico, Sept. 14, 1847, and was mustered out July 3, 1848 at Mobile. He was broken in health and in a few months after his return died in his 28th year. The medal which recognized his services in the war came after his death. He was a young man, handsome in appearance with a pleasing address. He was buried at the old Davis cemetery on present Will Wideman place adjoining the old Link place beside his father and mother. James C. Davis, his cousin, was left behind, interred at Pueblo, Mexico.

George Austin, the second son of Fleming and Nancy Davis married Jane Morrow Robinson, widow of Harvey Robinson, daughter of Alexander Foster and Jane Crawford, the granddaughter of James Couples Foster and Jane, who was the daughter of Samuel Morrow. To them were born 5 children: Martha A., Mary Katherine, James Clarke, John Bonner and Andrew Jefferson.

George Austin Davis, the father of these children, was a son of a poor pioneer and reared in the school of adversity which developed those sturdy qualities which endeared him to his descendants and evoked their reverence because of his extraordinary capacity for work and a keen sense of honor in his associations with his fellow men. William Robinson, a son by his wife's first husband, said in the evening of a long life, "My own father could not have been a better father to us all." He was a good farmer and a good mechanic, as was evident from the order found in his house and premises. He established for his family a comfortable home, above the average country home in his day, and surrounded it with the conveniences and comfort of the thrifty farmers of that period.

He died at the age of 43, when his financial support was most needed by a family of 5 small children, the oldest boy only nine years old and the next one an invalid. His wife, however, backed by her Scotch-Irish thrift and indomitable spirit, picked up the double threads of duty and with the aid of her young son and a single slave coupled with others hired yearly from neighbors, she carried on the fight for her family. Though frail in body, she reared well her children, looked carefully after her household, managed her farm and contributed her portion to government war levies, not receiving aid as many did, when their husbands were in the army. She was as immaculate in person as she was gentle in manners, a staunch upholder and representative of the old unbroken line of Scotch-Irish Covenanters. She was buried at Troy.

Martha A. Davis, the elder daughter of George A. and Jane Davis

married Andrew Boyd and moved to Texas, where she left three children, Jane, Edgar and James.

Mary Katherine, the younger daughter, of George Austin and Jane Davis married John Harvley. One child, Lizzie was the issue of this marriage. She married George Long and moved to Greenville. Katherine, the mother, was an invalid the last 15 years of her life and was buried beside her mother at Troy, when the end came.

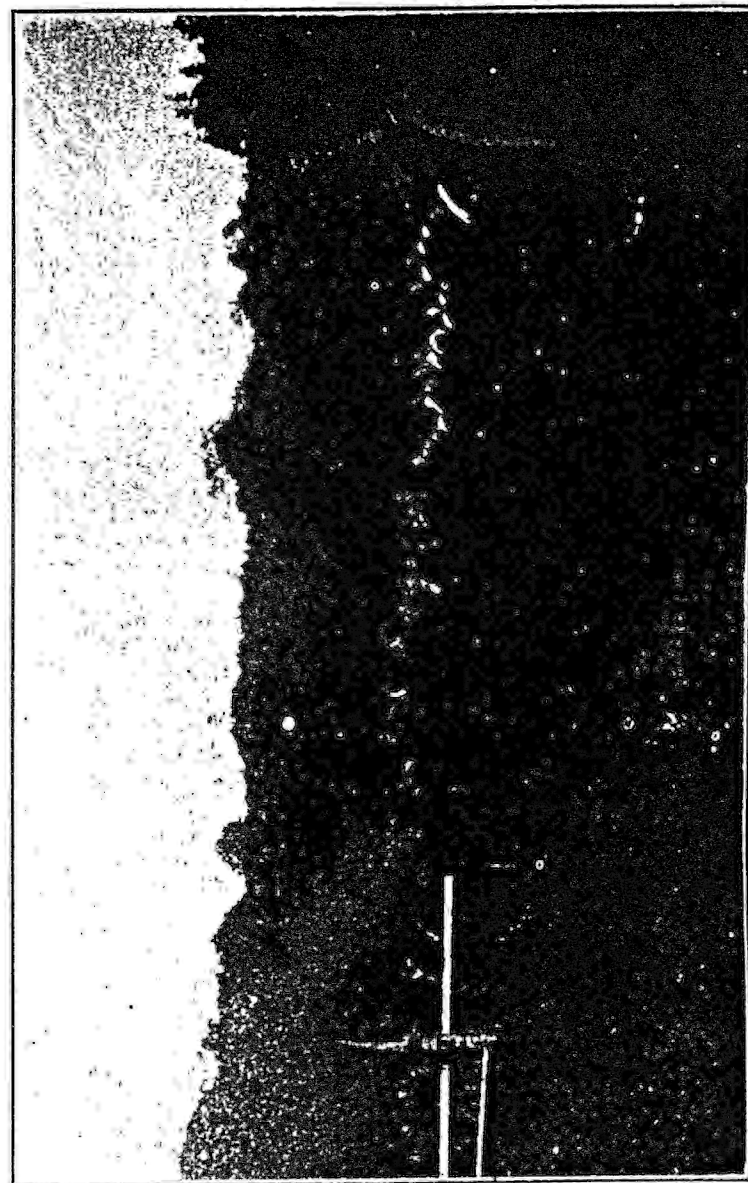
John Bonner, the second son of George A. and Jane Davis, was an invalid after a serious illness left him with a curved spine. At the age of 28 his sufferings came to an end and his last resting place was at Long Cane.

Andrew Jefferson, third son, married Janie McCaslan, daughter of Mollie Martin and George B. McCaslan. They had five children: Millwee who married James C. Hemphill, George H. who married Julia Jay, Addie Bell, who married Francis Chesnutt, and May, a college girl.

James Clarke Davis, the oldest son of George A. and Jane M. Davis, married Eliza M. Cook, youngest child of Frederick and Sarah Cox Cook. To them were born 9 children: Lois, Charlie who died at the age of 21, May, Nora, Emmett, and the twins, Rupert and Raymond, all of whom were given literary advantages. Lois married John M. Cuddy. Davis Cuddy, their son, is the only grandchild in the family.

Raymond graduated from the medical department of Emory University in the class of 1916. Then he went to New York where he did special hospital and bacteriological work. While there he volunteered for immediate service in the World War. He was placed as a 1st Lieutenant in the Medical Department of the 38th Welsh Division, British Expeditionary Force near Ypres, but was transferred to the American forces when they came over. Raymond died of Bronchial Pneumonia following influenza at Neufchateau, France, Sept. 19, 1918. He was later brought home and sleeps in the family plot at Troy, S. C., by the side of his brothers, Charlie and Bruce, and one day old sister. Thus ended at age of 26, a life of much promise, a life with a genius for good fellowship with people of every age and class and with an equipment of a thorough professional grounding. He was gentle, modest, a wellbeloved boy, a Mason, a Christian of the Presbyterian faith. He was among the first sons of Greenwood County to volunteer and the first white son to make the supreme sacrifice.

Dendy, James N., married Fannie Lites. Their children are T. B., Allyce, Isabel, who married W. W. Hackett, Robert, who married Miss Sullivan and Ellen who married Erskine Betts. Mr.



LAST SALUTE, Lt. R. N. DAVIS, M. D.
Neufchateau, France.

Dendy has been for years the superintendent of the Sunday School and a faithful church officer, approaching the N. T. ideals, retiring in his nature but valuing truth in the inward parts.

Dorn, William B., of Edgefield, was in his early years what is called a lucky man. Besides having the excellent characteristics of his race for farming, in which he was quite successful, he discovered and worked the mine which still bears his name, said to have surpassed California mines in richness. He was also a representative of the people and a benefactor in the bridges he built and covered like a house. As to his wealth, besides these public mills and bridges, he had large plantations, many slaves, with many horses and cattle. He descended from the Londonderry emigrants, became a Baptist, married late in life and came out of the war badly battered financially, slaves emancipated, farming operations demoralized and gold veins exhausted. He was past the time of life when misfortune arouses latent energies and calamities spur to greater efforts in order to rebuild fortunes. He now rests in the grave yard at Bethany Church.

Dowtin, David W., the son of T. P. Dowtin and Amelia Barrett, was born May 3, 1844. He was the grandson of John Dowtin, born Dec. 4, 1760 and his wife, Mildred Williams. He had 18 half brothers and sisters but no brother or sister. He married Dec. 6, 1866 Sallie Watson and soon after purchased the Sibert place on Hard Labor and there he lived and died. He was a good soldier in Co. C. 7th S. C. V. known for his excellent memory, which in the army where no authorities could be consulted soon became accepted as final. His children were Thomas A. who married Janie Robinson, William who married Mollie Mathis, Margaret Lillian, and James A., died young, Mary who married William L. Burnside. John Bunyan, single, Kennedy who married Nellie Coleman, David W., single, Robert Lee who married Clifford G. Chiles, and Paul Jones who married Rebecca Coleman.

Mr. Dowtin's land papers reveal some interesting facts, viz.: That Harmon Gable who once lived east of Fred Cook's had bought a part of Phillip Cook's land in 1834 and that George Sibert at a later time bought out John Gable's place with his home and tan yard on Hard Labor. Later Harmon Gable who had moved to the Gable place, bought 110 acres from Thomas J. Lyon, which had been allotted to a Lasseter. This was founded by Wm. Sullivan, Harmon Gable, Clark, T. J. Lyon, James Morris and J. W. Hearst. This land had fallen to Falthy Lasseter by lot. She was an heir of Isaac Lasseter, who lived a short distance south west of the Hearst place. His house was moved on wheels by John

for Samuel B. Cook
next page

County of Edgefield
1795
PG 2

Robinson to the public road, for Samuel B. Cook who lived in it for many years.

The Drennans came to this section before the war. Robert married Mary Devlin and his brother, James Drennan, married Peggy Ann Devlin, born in 1796. James' children were Fannie who married Shadrack Burnett and Robert who married Dr. Culbertson. Harvey now 88 years of age, and single. Dr. Horace who married Fannie Kennedy and Mary who married John Bradley.

The Edwards family. The old home was about one-half mile from Horeb Church, and the family has been strictly agriculturallists and are described by a friend as good hearted live-at-home type of people.

James Edwards and his wife Catherine were the 18th Century ancestors. David, their son and Sarah his wife were born in 1788. They had six children: Rebecca, born 1812, married a Campbell and moved away, James married a Selby. Mary Ann married Simon Ricard, Thomas Jefferson, who died in 1892, James born in 1831 died in the war. David, Susanna E. who married a Puckett. She was born Jan 12, 1829 and Barbary Edwards, in the household, was born in 1790. Thomas Jefferson Edwards married Mary Catherine Keller and reared eight children: Sallie, who married Jim Langley, (Mary Jane, Rebecca Eliza, Laura), Goodman who married Mattie Langley, David who married Ivy Langly, Thomas, single, and John, who married Bessie Langly.

The Fraziers of Abbeville County. Five Frazer brothers were banished from Scotland about 1740-45 for resistance to the rule in Scotland of the English Royal House of Stuart. They sailed from Glasgow, landed in Virginia and settled near Richmond. They were members of the Fraser Clan of the Highlands about Inverness and were descendants of the noble house of Lovat. Simon, Lord Lovat, was the last Scottish nobleman beheaded during the war against the Stuarts. John Fraser, one of the five brothers, married a Miss Riddle of Virginia and removed to Edgefield County, S. C., and located on Old Beaver Dam Creek. Two sons, James and Benjamin, and three daughters, Rosa, Mary and Margaret were born of this marriage. James Fraser, (the spelling of the name was changed to Frazier because of the Z sound of the S) removed from Edgefield County to Cedar Springs in Abbeville County about 1784, bought lands still embraced in the Frazier-Pressly Estate at Cedar Springs) and married Charity Wright Cotton of Charleston, who according to tradition was born in the Old Star Fort at Ninety Six, S. C., during the Revolutionary War, while it was held by the English. Her mother was Elizabeth Wright of Beech Island in

then Edgefield District, now Aiken County. Charity Cotton had two brothers, Diomedes and Dionysius. She refueged from Beech Island to the Old Star Fort to escape massacre by the Indians.

James Frazier and Elizabeth Cotton had two sons, James Wright and Benjamin and one daughter, Lucretia, who became the wife of Doctor Devlin of the Cedar Springs community and died without children.

James Wright Frazier married Elizabeth Louisa White, daughter of Thomas W. and Concord Brown White of Ruckersville, Elbert County, Georgia. Three daughters were born of this marriage, Tallulah Haseltine, Sarah Concord and Antionette. Tallulah was born at Ruckersville on December 22, 1833, while her mother was spending awhile with her parents. Tallulah became the wife of Dr. Joseph Lowry Pressly of Abbeville County, October 4, 1852 and was the mother of eleven children, whose names appear in sketch of Pressly family. Sarah Concord was married to Captain David Terrell Oliver of De Soto County, Miss., a gallant officer of the Confederate Army, who was killed at the head of his troop in the Battle of Franklin, Tenn. Two children were the issue of this marriage, James Semmes, who died unmarried several years ago and Terrell, who became the wife of James M. Dockery of Memphis, Tenn.

Antionette never married and died in Hernando, Miss., many years ago. Benjamin, the other son of James and Elizabeth Cotton Frazier died in early life unmarried. James Frazier died August 30, 1842 and is buried in the old church yard at Cedar Springs. His tomb bears this record, "He was one of those favored few, who at the call of his country rallied around the banner of Liberty to breast the storm of Revolution and served eleven months and twenty days under Genl. Greene." His wife died August 2, 1853 and lies buried by his side.

James Wright Frazier died July 7, 1875; Elizabeth, his wife, died July 18, 1844 both are buried in the old Cedar Springs cemetery.

Tallulah Frazier Pressly died April 23, 1919; and her remains rest in God's Acre at Cedar Springs, where about twenty-five of the Frazier-Pressly families are buried. (Prepared by Charles P. Pressly.)

Gable, Harmon, came from the Edgefield side of Hard Labor above Winterseat and lived for some years in the pines east of Fred Cook's place. He was a soldier in the last years of the war of 1812 and he came back never to change the fashion of his clothes. He was an industrious peaceable man who attended to his own affairs, and after he removed to the Hard Labor still known as the Gable place, he made a good living out of land so

rocky that one of his sons of a facetious turn said it shook the tobacco out of his mouth when he was ploughing. He was twice married. His children were John, Eliza who married A. D. Smith, Mary who married Samuel B. Cook and reared one son, Harmon Cook, Ann who married Thomas Talbert and reared a large family, Fannie who married first Ansel Talbert and had two sons, Ches and Tom, and 2nd, Walter G. Keller, and still lives at the old home.

The other sons of Harmon Gable were Philip, James, Frank, who married Zelle Ethridge and reared seven children, Ed and Laura who live in Texas, Ben in Oklahoma, Lila in Georgia, Lem married Suetta Burnett, Jack and Daisy, Joe and Henry Gable were the youngest, the latter married a Holder, Emeline Coleman, a Roberts. The last two of Harmon Gable's are still living. Henry's home being near Liberty Hill on Cuffee Town Creek.

Galphin, George, was a descendant of the Revolutionary patriots. He was taught at the S. C. College and maintained a High School at Liberty Hill. He married Sarah Quarles and reared four boys, Milledge, Richard Perrin, both of them became Baptist preachers. George and Henry and two girls, Annie and Aggie. Mr. Galphin was an eminent scholar and an excellent teacher, who would have made his mark in any college. He found one of his lads one day in the pulpit of the church building near by, reciting or preaching, and said to him. Where did you get your liquor? The instant reply was, "Out of your bottle!"

Gibson. The old Gibson place adjoined the Lindsay place about 2 miles south of Troy. The family was from Ireland. Patrick Gibson married Rebecca Creswell, sister of Joe and Bud Creswell. Eight boys and one girl were the issue of this marriage: Samuel and Thomas died early in life. John B., Louise Morris, Elias, killed in battle, Mary who married Jim Burnett whose daughter, Suetta married Lem, the son of Frank Gable.

Patrick and Josiah Gibson who died single and Jim who married Susan Etheridge. Mrs. Gibson was left a widow when her children were all small and her home place not paid for. With the spirit of a heroine she paid off all farm debts and reared her family unaided. Her spring was at the foot of a long hill some distance from the house. She found it safe to tie the baby to the bed post during her absence, saying that it will not hurt him to cry awhile, but a burn would!

Harmon, John L., lived at Winterseat from about 1852 to May 1876. That was an important place in the history of that early period. It served as a post office, Inn, store and a place for auctioning off property. Travellers with droves of animals—hogs, horses, mules and cattle, also found accommodations there. A

tornado in the fifties threw fish out of the Savannah river, as it passed into Abbeville District, and when it came headlong straight to John G. Thornton's home, twisting off giant oaks as if they were mere reeds; it turned sharply to the left just in time and, just as if it intended to spare it. It passed on by the old school house near the Zaner place straight to Winterseat and carried off the house so effectually that its pieces were not found. Fortunately no life was lost in that terrible wild orgy of the winds. It passed near by a house full of school children and left them unharmed in the momentary, stillness and darkness which ensued. Mr. Harmon lost all his children, when young but had in his family, W. A. Benson, a step son who had been a valiant soldier in Co. C, 7th S. C. Regiment. On the night of the 26th of May 1876, the negroes as their custom was, came into the house and engaged in conversation. At a given signal, Mr. Harmon who was writing at the time was knocked senseless with a cudgel and the throat of Mrs. Harmon was cut. Robbery, it was said at the time, was the motive of the murder. The leader wanted money to go to a Seminary where he could learn to preach.

Mr. Orlando Sheppard of Edgefield who was present at the trial has furnished this account of it, when asked for information:

"I did not preside at the inquest on this occasion, but I acted as the Solicitor, representing the State. John A. Barker, a radical Trial Justice, held the inquest, and J. A. Richardson, radical Sheriff was present. When I got to the Harmon place I found at least a thousand men there, and I knew that there was going to be trouble, and as a law-abiding citizen I was anxious to have everything done that could be done to give the parties charged with the murder as fair a trial as possible. I therefore, advised Barker to have jury of inquest organized, composed of the best men in that country, and that all of the testimony bearing on the case should be taken, and he adopted my advice. There never was a better jury organized for the trial of any case than was done in that case, and our old friend, James Callison was the Foreman of this jury of inquest. For two days we took testimony, and at the end of the trial the jury fixed the crime upon the five negroes named, and they were at once seized by the crowd and taken off and shot. I did not see the shooting, as I knew that our radical Judge Carpenter would have the case investigated, and I wanted to be in a position to appear before the Grand Jury of the county, which I did, and upon my testimony the Grand Jury returned a Bill stating that Mr and Mrs Harmon had come to their death by the hands of parties unknown, which ended the case."

This tragic affair was the feather that broke the radical camel's

back. W. A. Benson was not present when the murder took place, but on the day of election, he was reported as starting early in the morning on horseback and hastening all day long from one precinct to another in order to overthrow the incubus of radical rule. Late at night up in Greenville, when multitudes of blacks and whites were anxiously waiting around the Court House to learn how the election went, a telegram from Columbia enlivened the gloomy time: "Edgefield reports 12,000 votes ahead, and inquires whether more are needed."

Harris, John G., born Jan. 10, 1777, married Rachel L. Anderson who was born March 20, 1783. Eight of their 13 children, Henry, James, Freeman, Caroline, Emily, Amanda, Thomas, and Joseph died young. Elizabeth married James W. Coleman, Rebecca married Samuel Atkins and died in her 20th year, Adeline married John Gaston and Francis married Janie Martin. William S. Harris who lived in his last years at Harrisburg, S. C., born May 6, 1808, married Mary L. Paul. Their children were James Span Harris who married Eva Smart, Sallie who died single, Lizzie John who married Annie Cugler, William Anderson Harris who married Sallie Butler. Fannie who married J. B. Rogers of whom only Mrs. May McKay is living.

In 1842, Mr. Harris received \$30 clear from 3 bales of cotton, as he said in a beautifully written letter to John Irwin to whom he was indebted. In 1850, he was on Fox Creek and was living with his young wife 12 years his junior. He was during his young manhood a bookkeeper at Hamburg and in business at Abbeville where he became Treasurer or Tax Collector for 8 years. Mr. Harris was a farmer and had his own workshop in which he made or repaired his own buggies and wagons. He was one of the carpenters who helped to build Horeb Church, of which he became a constituent member and saw his spouse baptized Sept. 9, 1852, by Rev. James M. Chiles. Mr. Harris was Captain in the State Militia before the war. The little brown trunk in which old family records and other valuable papers were kept, was buried beneath an upturned tree in the Harrisburg farm when Sherman's march was anticipated. A lot of cotton was also on hand. Unable to hide this, it was sold and some of the Confederate currency is yet held along with the family Bible. Mr. Harris was an educated man, of Scotch-Irish origin, and one of his essays, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian" is yet in existence and is thought to have had some connection with Horeb's dedication. Mr. Harris died at his home at Harrisburg in his 72nd year. His funeral was preached at Horeb by Rev. B. A. Miller, assisted by Rev. T. A. Meyers and Dr. H. T. Sloan of the A. R. P. Church. He was a quiet

unassuming man, a walking, living evidence that there is a reality in the Gospel by which his life was directed!

Harvey, B. B., married Rachel Abigail Robinson, daughter of John and Elizabeth Robinson, Feb. 3rd, 1859. To them were born a son, John, who married Katherine Davis. His daughter Lizzie, married George Long.

His second wife was Elizabeth Jane Robinson, daughter of Harvey Robinson and to them were born 12 children: James H., who married Crecy Rambo and after her death, he married Josephine Jaro, Jan. 21, 1885. Their children are nine in number, Mary Frances, who married John R. Cheatham, Jane Buntin, Ella Harveley, who as the second wife, married J. R. Cheatham. Martha Agnes, single, Kathrine Morrow, who married W. H. Rush and has two living children, Rachel Abigail, who married J. W. McCaslan and died childless. Ida, single, Emma who married H. A. Rush. Mr. B. B. Harveley, the father lived at first on Rocky Creek, near Mr. McCain's and moved over to the Jack Rountree farm in Edgefield near Winterseat and prospered.

The Hearst Family. There were in 1766 John Hearst and John Hearst, Jr., in the neighborhood. In 1790, there were four Hearsts in the Census, John, Joseph, George and James. The name was misspelt in deeds and in the Census, Hearse. One John and Joseph were in the Revolution. John was the wealthier man and bought extensive tracts of land. Col. John Hearst, the third, was born in 1787 and died in 1843, aged 56 and was buried at Cedar Springs. His wife was possibly Sarah Wardlaw Hearst who died in 1823. It was after that period that Col. Hearst married a second time. He lived at the J. H. Wideman place. His sister, Agnes, married Francis Irwin, his daughter, Jane, married Rev. Wm. Ansly in March, 1839. Martha Ann, born in 1833 married Rev. Henry Leland and moved to Tennessee where she became the mother of 5 sons and 6 daughters.

John W. Hearst, the son of Col. Hearst was born in 1814 and lived and died in the same community. His first home was west of old Tranquil Church, still marked by surviving fig bushes, and thence he moved further west to the mansion he built. At Miami University, where he studied medicine he offered himself to a Presbyterian Church for membership; but he was rejected because his father was a slave-owner. Years afterwards, he was asked for a contribution for an aged professor of the college. He sent \$25 but never heard from it again.

Dr. Hearst married Ann Chiles and left no children,—but the fragrance of good morals and good deeds and a good name still abides in the region of his earthly abode. The influence of his

singularly upright and beneficent life radiated in many directions in ways that it cannot be lost.

There were times in his practice of medicine in which he could not sleep in bed. Even when undressing to snatch a little sleep, he sometimes said, 'Somebody Is Coming' as he heard a horse's foot strike a small bridge near by. He retired from active service but never lost interest in the sick of the neighborhood and he willingly responded to emergency calls. He took pleasure in alleviating pain and in being helpful to his neighbors.

As a horseman, Dr. Hearst was a graceful figure one could hardly fail to notice and admire. He would have been a fit companion of Gen. Lee on Traveller. He was elected Captain of Co. C, 7th South Carolina Volunteers and served a year in Virginia. He was succeeded by Capt. Wade Cothran. Dr. Hearst was the officer in charge at Charleston the night of the great fire in 1863.

He was a leader in improvements in the equipment of the farm with the best implements, and in trying out the best varieties of plants and vegetables and animals. His garden had choice berries and in his lot were improved breeds of cows, swine and sheep. He presented a neighbor with a Merino ram and in a few years the runty flock was changed into a larger and more fleecy one. He gave a neighbor a subsoil plow who experimented with it on an acre in the dry year 1866. The corn on the subsoiled land scarcely wilted in the heat of summer when a neighboring farm with 16 mules did not gather one wagon load. He was the first to use fertilizer and when he invited his neighbors to come and see the difference between a fertilized and unfertilized row, a lad looked on in wonder at the difference and the thought passed through his mind, "Here is a fertilized man among his unfertilized neighbors."

One incident in his career caused much comment. He verbally agreed to sell a tract of land to 'Squire Dorn at the prevailing low prices; but before the deed was conveyed, Mr. Dorn found a rich gold mine on it and kept working it, saying nothing about the deed, until he got word that Dr. Hearst was ready to sign it. No wonder that Mr. Dorn brought down the Assembly in Columbia when he and Dr. Hearst were representatives. The roll being called in an important vote Mr. Dorn said, "I will vote like Dr. Hearst!"

A year before the war one neighbor borrowed \$500 in gold from another neighbor on condition it be paid back in gold. When the year expired the debtor offered in a public place Confederate money then worth 90 or 95 cents in the dollar. It was refused. Dr. Hearst happened to be near by and calmed the troubled waters by saying, 'I will take the money and give a note promising to pay it back in gold. When the war was over and everything was as

flat as a pancake, Dr. Hearst sold cotton at a high price and paid that note, no interest being asked.

If he had a fault, it was his impatience with rascals and men who had little sense of honor and justice. A man in Charleston presented him with a Winchester repeating rifle which he reluctantly accepted. Soon after the war the son of the donor appeared and presented a bill for \$80. He was indignant but he said, "I will pay it if it takes the last dollar."

He had a number of slaves at his home and a larger number in Southern Georgia. This property of course went up by the war and he was left his ample real estate sadly depreciated but he owed little. He had cared for an Aunt, said to have been impaired in mind, and had sheltered on his own land three or more impoverished families, but his liberality was not dried up. A wagon loaded with furniture passing his house, caused him to inquire who it was. On learning that it was a Methodist circuit rider leaving for a new field, he sent a servant to overtake and give him \$10. One of his neighbors lost everything by fire. Dr. Hearst took furniture out of his own house and went with it as a friend and sympathizer and endeared himself to that family. Over 50 years later a solitary picture, reproduced in this booklet, was found in that family and it was lent with the laconic comment, 'He was as good as he looked'. His good wife was a member at Horeb and of whom a neighboring housewife said, 'She is worthy of her excellent husband! Dr. Hearst was a Presbyterian. Both of them were too large to be held in by denominational lines and were models to be admired and imitated. Like Dr. George Pressly, he felt at home at Horeb and aided in private ways in turning the minds of the young by conversation toward a religious life. Dr. Furman, Dr. Williams and another minister were staying at his house during a meeting at Horeb, to each of whom he managed to give \$10 unbeknownst to others. These are not great events, but they are such as indicate character and draw out unfeigned admiration from those who admire what is beautiful and good. He was an Elder in Cedar Springs Church and a Trustee of Due West College. He left his property after the death of his wife to that College and the fruits of his noble life—too noble to be allowed to be forgotten—behind him to encourage and elevate those that survived him. He and his wife are now sleeping in the Cedar Spring Cemetery; and "their good works do follow them."

Joseph Hearst who lived on the Edgefield side in 1830 was probably the son of the Revolutionary Joseph Hearst who was also a representative in the legislature. He was born in 1760 and married Jane Pressly, born in 1762, and survived her husband who died in

1814, about 14 years. His daughter Elizabeth Knox married Samuel P. Pressly, Jane married John T. Pressly, Isabella married Dr. George W. Pressly, the father of Dr. Joseph Pressly and father-in-law of Dr. J. D. Neel. Mary Hearst, daughter of Joseph and Jane Patterson Hearst married Thomas W. Chiles. These men and women are all over the river, yet they left much to encourage their descendants to live noble lives.

Holloway, Henry and Olive, lived at the old Conn Smith place until they removed to Georgia. The children were Catherine, Mary, James L., Laura and Nancy. This was neither a wealthy nor an indigent family. One of the Trustees knowing his pecuniary situation and wishing to screen Mr. Holloway, drew the tuition fees of his children in his own name. When it was whispered around that a well-to-do man was making the state pay his own tuition, he was forced with some indignation to tell where the money went. James L., was a soldier in the Confederacy.

Hose, John, lived on Hard Labor Creek, hard by the supposed site of the Lutheran church called St. George. He died in 1806 and left the estate in the hands of his widow, Elizabeth. He had 3 sons, William, Henry and Samuel. His will was witnessed by John Knop, J. Henry Casher, and Frederick Knop, all fellow Germans, but the appraisers of his property were Robert Perrin, George Sullivant and a German.

The inventory of the property left by this industrious German showed that he had all the tools and implements needed except a cross cut saw. He raised horses cattle and swine, and had on hand several hundred dollars worth of cotton and tobacco. The place fell to Henry Hose who remained there till near 1840 and then went to Mississippi. He was the only German relative of Henry Cook's people, a son-in-law of the emigrant Henry, it is believed.

The Irwin Family. In 1771, the fever to emigrate to America laid hold of Robert and Agnes Irwin of Belfast, Ireland. They brought with them a certificate of good standing in the church and community, signed by their minister and two others. They came to South Carolina, and took up in 1775 the tract still known as the Irwin Tract, about 3 miles easterly from Troy. The tract adjoined John Hearst's place. Robert Irwin died in 1795 and his wife, Agnes Campbell Irwin, acted as administratrix.

Their children were Francis Irwin, Mary, John, Jane and Elizabeth.

Francis married Agnes Hearst and had two sons, John and Robert, born Feb. 16, 1817 and Feb. 24, 1820 respectively. Francis Irwin died Dec. 22, 1827. The two sons mutually agreed upon a

division of the real estate, the old home falling to John and about 130 acres known as the Conn or Smith place.

John Irwin married Mary Spratt, the daughter of James Spratt, who died about 1842 and of Margaret Forge who came from Virginia. The only child of this marriage was James R. Irwin, the well-known and honored resident of Chappell's depot, where he was P. M., from 1873 to 1913 and Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School from 1873 to the present time. He lost his father in 1853 and during the next two years, he lived with his cousin, Dr. J. W. Hearst and in the next two years he attended school from his cousin, S. B. Cook's home. He was a model young man, a good soldier in the west, where he was dangerously wounded in the leg and captured. He was fortunate in falling into the hands of a big hearted Yankee doctor, who saved his leg and his life. In March 1865, Co. G. 1 S. C. State Troops crossed the much swollen Broad river below Chester and as the last two left the stream, a conversation ensued which disclosed to his relative that the man using crutches was none other than James R. Irwin, on his way home from captivity. Samuel Perrin, his guardian, was in the same crowd which was at the time and under the circumstances a concrete illustration of the State's unhappy motto, animis opibusque parati. These words taken from Virgil described exiles departing vanquished from their native land.

The second child of Robert and Agnes Irwin, Mary, married Phillip Cook. Her brother John Irwin and family moved to Illinois along with Andrew McCormack, a large landholder north of Troy in 1800. James Thomson, Samuel Casher, "and his sons and daughters, the old neighbors."

John was opening a farm and Francis was learning the tanner's trade, about 1829. The brother and sister in Illinois were trying to get their youngest sister to come to Illinois when she disappeared from view.

Jay, Tyra, was the son of William and Abigail Jay. He married Kate Fisher and they reared 8 children, William, the first born married Ella Coleman. Theodore who married 1st Kate Kennedy and 2nd Jane R. Cook. By the first marriage their children were Lennie who married Dr. Jabez P. Robinson, Fannie who married Chalmers Haddon, Will who married Eva Mullinax, Frances, the third child of Tyra Jay married Rev. P. L. Hermon, a Methodist, and went to North Carolina.

David married Fannie Bradley and had two daughters, Kathleen who married J. P. Guerard and Janie, Jesse Jay married Lizzie Sullivan. Of their six children, Will married Eva Dorn, Mary married O. G. Prentiss, Fannie married a Green, Eddie married Lucile

Parks and Ethel married Dr. Rry, a dentist and Daisy a school teacher. Jim, son of Tyra died young. Betty married J. R. Widby and went to North Carolina and Joe died young.

Abigail Jay was buried at Mt. Pleasant and Kate Fisher at Horeb. She is still remembered for her religious enthusiasm. There is a tradition that she wanted to go to a camp meeting when her husband wished to pull his ripe fodder. Neighbors lent a helping hand and so both wishes were gratified. While the good woman was shouting at the camp meeting she said: "I wouldn't give what I have for all of Tyra's fodder." Tyra said, Now listen at Katie giving me away."

Mr. Jay lived on thin, thirsty land but he extracted from it a good sustenance for his family. He also served his neighbors with his wagons hauling articles to and from Augusta, prior to the railroad. He was a good man.

Keller, Walter and Joel, came from Newberry. Walter married Mary Catherine Ricard and they reared eight of their ten children: Mary Catherine who married Thomas J. Edwards, Lizzie who married Allen Puckett, Martha Jane who married James White, Liza, Laura, Venie who married John Bracknell, Rebecca, Sarah and Pete who died young, Joseph who died in the army. The second wife of Mr. Keller was Sarah White and the third was Fannie Gable Talbert whose one living child is named Minnie. Joel's children were Minnie, Jennie, Theo., and Walter by 1st marriage. His second wife was Mary White.

Kennedy Edmund and Jane Boggs his wife, had five children. 1. Arch who married Jane Foster. John Kennedy, his son, married Lavinia Pressly and had four children, Seldon who married Jennie Anderson, Dr. Payson Kennedy who married Miss Bryson, Janie married a Brice and Julia married B. H. Grier. John's second wife was Mrs. Kate Patton Wideman. Jane, daughter of Edmund Kennedy and Jane Boggs married William Patton.

Edmund Kennedy, son of Arch and Jane Foster, married Elizabeth Devlin. Their children were Arch who married Jenny Drennan, Patrick who married Sallie Witherspoon, and Mamie who married Rev. McAuley. Elizabeth Kennedy died young. John Kennedy, son of Edmund Kennedy and Jane Boggs, married Sarah Devlin. Their children were Jane who married Dr. Sanders, Oliver who died young, Margaret Eliza who married William Watson and became the mother of 3 girls, Betty, Sallie and Willie Elizabeth Kennedy, James E., who died young, Arch Boggs who married Mary McCaslan. Their 9 children were John, who married Mallie Wardlaw, Will H., who married Fannie Morrow, Georgia who married Will Britt, Alex who married Ada Cowan, Dr. L. N., who married

Luenma Neel, Maj. Jim Kennedy who married Mary Baldwin, Dr. Charlie who married Irene Newsome, Onie who married Dr. Douglass Haggoo and Arch.

William Patton Kennedy who married Margaret McClain. Their children were Doc who married a Martin, Sallie who married J. K. Hood, Rev. Eb. B., one of Erskine's faculty, John C., who married Leila Wardlaw, Rev. Isaac who married Mary E. Carlisle, Nellie who married Sam Moore and Alma, who married Rev. W. C. Kerr. John P. Kennedy married Tommie McClain, leaving one son, Bob who married Mary Hanvey. J. Newton Kennedy moved away.

Rebecca Kennedy who married Henry McCaslan. Their children were Jennie, who married Dr. Charlie Cason, Selma, who married Wm. McMillan and Katie May Kennedy and Leslie who went to Texas. Sarah Katherine Kennedy married Dora Jay whose children were Lennie, who married Jabez Robinson, Fannie who married 1st Chalmers Haddon, 2nd Long, Will who married Eva Mullinax. James W. Kennedy was killed in the war. Isaac, son of Edmund and Jane Boggs Kennedy had 3 girls by his first wife, Sallie who married Lewis Drennan. Their children were Jennie who married Arch Kennedy, Macie who married Will McGill and Payson who married Mamie Lou McAllister. Kennedy who married Kate Bass, Mary, Isaac's daughter, married John Watson and their children were Eb., who married Emma Devlin, Archie who married Benie Leslie. John who married Addie Neel and second Minnie Cowan. Jane, Isaac's daughter, married a Fulton and had two sons, Sam and John, and by her second husband Wylie Burnett, she had four children, Hodges B. Sallie, Fannie and Carrie, all married. William, Isaac's son, was killed in the war.

By his second wife Isaac Kennedy had a daughter Fannie who married Dr. Horace Drennan. Their children were Charlie and Moffatt. His third wife was Ann McReven.

Lites, Abraham and Jane Atkins, his wife were the parents of five children: Robert W., who married Mrs. Mary Jordan, Fannie who married first Dr. Larkin Reynolds and reared two children and second a Jennings and reared three children, Joel who married McKellar, John who married Martha Frazier and went to Florida and Eliza who married Dr. Boozer, and Jim who married Mary Jordan. The children of Robert W. and Mary Chiles Lites were Mollie, who married John Latimer of Greenville, Fannie who married James N. Dendy, Alice who married George Bradley and Thomas C., single.

Capt. Lites was a native born in the Asbury neighborhood in 1819. After his marriage with Mary Chiles, daughter of Thomas W., he located at the Cross Roads then called Trickum and engaged in farming, trading in fine horses and mules, making many trips to

Kentucky to replenish his stock. He was a great lover of fine horses which he always had on hand.

Capt. Lites was a man of sterling qualities, high toned, honorable, public spirited, ever ready to take part in any enterprise meant for the general good. He was one of the men, largely instrumental in securing the building of the railroad from Augusta to Greenwood, along with his brother-in-law, Gen. P. H. Bradley, which reached Troy March 1882. He was the founder of Troy, the station being located on his land.

At the beginning of the Confederate war he was elected Captain of a company of volunteers, raised largely in "Irish Town", and formed a part of the 19th Regiment S. C. V.

He was always interested in the schools of the country, being instrumental in securing the first lady teacher from the north, Miss A. Lila Morse from New York state, who came just before the war between the states, and remained during the struggles, as a teacher loyal to the south. After teaching for some years near Capt. Lites she became connected with the Due West Female College and later married Dr. J. I. Bonner, its president. Capt. Lites was a devout member and deacon of the Troy A. R. P. church and was sadly missed when he passed away in 1884, having entered upon his seventy-sixth year.

Lovelace, J. Frank and Martha Holloway, his wife lived on the Edgefield side of Hard Labor. Their children were James who died of disease in the war, Joseph P., who married Ella Palmer, and William T., who married Adell Pinson, Joe's sons are Frank, and James who married Eula McMahan. William T. has several boys and girls as yet unmarried. Mrs. Lovelace was a widow during the war and her son died early in 1865.

Lyon, Thomas J., and Margaret the daughter of Leonard Wideman lived at the farm, south of Troy, and reared a family of several children: Sarah who married Ike Sibert, Laura who married John Sibert, Margaret who married George Sibert and Martha who married Judge Frank A. Cook. Capt. John Lyon, a brave soldier, was the oldest son. He came out of the war Captain of Co. C. 7th Regiment, a body of brave men. He had been in service long enough to begin to love it. At a picnic in 1865 when he saw so many ex-Confederates, hale, hearty and strong, he declared the war had ended too soon. He married Josie Jordan.

Leonard, the third of that name, was a brave soldier and was said to have been a fine Scout, dashing and fearless in time of danger. His marriage to Lizzie Jennings was due, it was said at the time, to an attachment which sprung up after he had rescued her from drowning in Savannah river. He went off to the west

and in his work for a railroad, he drove his handcar so rapidly, that it left the track and fell with him to his death below. William Lyon went to the war in 1863, in the west, came out unscratched and returned to his home to pass the few remaining years. He was a guileless youth. Thomas Lyon, his brother, married Desdemona Bushnell and James Lyon married Hettie Burnett.

McCain, William and Emily, lived on Rocky Creek, not far opposite the John G. Thornton place. He was a pious Methodist, a good man and excellent farmer. He and his neighbor, Fred Cook, differed in their methods of cultivating corn, but both filled their cribs. Their children were Lucinda who married a Mr. Brown, Sarah who married first Samuel Weeks and second, Abram Blum, John, for many years a Methodist minister, William, a good soldier, who married Mary Hamilton and died in a good old age in upper Greenville County, Frances who married Calvin Henderson, Elizabeth who married Cater Ward and James who was just 16 in time to spend a short while in the army before the surrender. He was the last of the family, dying in 1922.

McHenry, James, married Katie Stewart. Margaret, their daughter, married a Brown and moved to Lowndesville. Betsy and Edna married respectively a Mr. Hicks and a Mr. Waugh and moved away. Katie married James Spence and had 9 children. Caroline and Katie died unmarried about their 30th year. Margaret married Robert Stewart, Malinda married Hezekiah Cox, Mary married John Faulkner, an Irishman, Jane died young, engaged to Sam Young, Samuel married Katie Burdeshaw, Anne married John Creswell and James Oliver married Mary Cook, daughter of Billy Cook, and Mary Robinson Cook. Their children were Annie who married George Boyd and Ella who married Henry Buford, and Malcolm their only living child, married Fanny Langley.

The children of Anne and John Creswell, mentioned above, were Miss Jane, about 70 years old, Joe who married Mary Frances Brown, Jim who married an Edwards, Kate, who married J. R. Creswell, Mattie who married Reese Bowen, Sallie and Mollie who married a Mr. Moore. This home of the Creswells has in it the last of the skilled tatting, knitting and weaving experts, who used homegrown cotton, hand seeded and homespun thread and made articles which show the perfection of a lost art.

Morris, Rev. Samuel Leslie, now living in Atlanta, was reared west of Bradley station. He was a student at Dr. Patton's Woodlawn Academy and continued his studies at Erskine College and also at the Seminary in Columbia. He was for some years pastor in country churches in Edgefield and other places until, like the man at the foot of the table, he was invited to come up higher. He

was appointed Secretary of Home Missions, and is now growing old in that service. He has four children and one brother Robert Foster, who married Mary E. Cowan and has 10 children.

Dr. Morris was the son of a school teacher, James Henry Morris and his mother's name was Ann Elizabeth McCaslan. He fought in many battles and was mortally wounded at Trevillian station. He in turn was the sixth child of Samuel and Margaret Morris. Samuel was the 13th child of the emigrant, Samuel Morris and the only one who remained in old Abbeville. Samuel Morris the first, came in 1788 with his first wife, Lucy Stephens and selected land on the east side of Long Cane Creek. Mrs. Morris did not live long to enjoy the privations and freedom in the new country, and in her place Mrs. Margaret Henderson was chosen to preside. The Morris family was an ancient and honorable one.

Neel, Dr. James D., was of Dutch descent. He came from Newberry in 1861 and lived near the Henry Cook place. He was a physician in good standing with an experience running through 36 years. He was surgeon of the 15th S. C. Regiment from 1863 to the surrender. He served two terms as Representative in the Legislature and was active in the promotion of the Augusta and Knoxville R. R. He married Margaret E. Pressly in 1860. Their children were Lieuemma who married Dr. L. N. Kennedy whose daughter Mary, is a missionary in India. Bell who married Rev. O. Y. Bonner, whose daughter is in training to be a missionary, and whose son, James Neel, is a member of Erskine's faculty. Dr. Geo. P. Neel, Lavinia, missionary in Mexico and Dr. Kathrine, who married Rev. J. G. Dale, a missionary in Mexico. Their son and daughter are also in training to return as missionaries.

Patterson, Josiah, was born Oct. 1, 1751 and migrated to America in 1776. His home was near the Patterson bridge crossing on Long Cane. He was a Revolutionary soldier and was paid in 1785 what was due for services. He married Margaret Carson who was born April 27, 1761 and died Oct. 7, 1819.

Jennie, one of their daughters married Joseph Creswell and her brother married a Miss Britt. Sarah married Leonard Wideman, the second, and reared a family of children, two of whom remained in the neighborhood, Mrs. Margaret Lyon and James H. Wideman. Mr. Patterson served his constituents in the General Assembly and there is found in the records a reference to a petition from him in reference to emancipation of the slaves. He was buried in the Patterson grave yard south-east of Troy.

The old Carson place where Mr. Patterson is supposed to have found his mate is about two and a half miles south east of Patterson Bridge, near the old Fisher and Gibson places. Margaret

married Joseph Patterson. There was also an "Aunt Peggy Carson" in the now extinct family.

Patton, Arthur, came with the Calhouns and had a mill site on the northwest fork of Long Cane in 1759. In 1763, Samuel Patton was a purchaser at the store of William Calhoun. Later we find John Patton, who is said in The Index of 1911 to have been the father of William Patton. The links in the chain behind John are lost but there is little reason to doubt that Arthur Patton was the emigrant ancestor.

William Patton married Jane Kennedy. She was the daughter of Edmund Kennedy and Jane Boggs. Edmund had already 12 children of age and scattered when he married Jane Boggs. Her children were Archibald who married Jane Foster. John who married Sarah Devlin, Isaac who married a Henderson, a Hutchison and Ann McReven and Rebecca Amanda who died young. Jane's children were Rebecca Patton who married Dr. Tatum Wideman, William, Kate who married J. H. Wideman and then J. P. Kennedy. Archy, who married Nancy Ansley, whose daughter Maggie married a Pickett and Katie who married Warren Flennigan, Frank who went to Alabama and Edmund who married Mary Bryson whose children were Edmund, Cowper, Bryce, J. B. and two others. Rev. Edmund L. Patton and his sister Kate, then Mrs. Wideman, were eminent educators, born and reared on Long Cane, a genuine Long Cane product. Both of them graduated at their respective colleges with the first honors. He became a pre-war president of Erskine and Miss Kate chose to devote herself to teaching her backward friends at her home. Dr. Patton was a learned and skillful teacher who inspired his pupils with ambition to excel. He was especially fine in languages. He was equalled by his sister who excelled in grasping her subject, in expressing it clearly, and in imprinting it on the minds of impressible students. This school, situated not far from William Bradley's home, known as Woodlawn Academy, would have been a rival of the famous one at Williston, had they been contemporaries. Among these post-war students at Dr. Patton's school were Dr. Samuel Leslie Morris, Rev. R. C. Ligon, Rev. J. C. McDonald, Knox Bryson, several Bradleys and Widemans and many others, of both sexes, who have acted well their part in the quiet walks of life.

The rural neighborhood could not retain so much talent wanted in the centres. Dr. Patton went to the state college and Mrs. Kate Wideman became Mrs. J. P. Kennedy and taught in the Due West Female College. In one of her communicative moods, after she had heard a sermon on Heavenly Recognition she told one of her classes that her father, William Patton, started to Tenn., with

\$10,000 in his pocket, expecting to invest in the new lands of that state. At an inn in the mountain country, he pulled out by mistake his large pocket book to pay his night's lodging. One of Murrell's men saw it and followed in a friendly way on horseback, until they came to a secluded spring at which the thirsty traveller prostrated himself to drink. In this position he was shot and hid under brush by the murderer, who dallied around, was suspicioned tried and executed.

Mrs. Kate, in her old age, penned some pages about the Kennedy ancestors which are graphic in the descriptions of those early days, gathered in her youth from her grandmother Jane Boggs, who was born in her mother's passage to America.

"Your great-grandmother (Jane Boggs), said Mrs. Kennedy to "my dear children" was left when comparatively a young woman, with her four helpless children and only a very scanty means of support. But she had a firm will and went to work with the determination to provide for her helpless orphans. She told me of the little cabin near Long Cane creek where they were reared, of its wild woods around where animals found their home and of the great lion-like dog that kept watch while they slept, of the busy hours that kept the wolf from the door by continued and united efforts. The long winter nights were not passed in reading and music and general enjoyment, but each member of the family had his task assigned him and with cheerful chat and sometimes merry song, they beguiled the hours of toil. Neither clock nor watch kept time in that humble home, but the Pleiades and the belt of Orion on which the grand old man of Uz had gazed in admiration long centuries before, marked the time of this happy family. No gin then turned out the fleecy cotton, ready for making into thread, but the boys of the family Arch, John and Isaac served the purpose of the gin and picked the seed from the cotton while the mother and sister, Jane, drew it into fine or coarse thread as circumstances required. In this manner the nights passed merrily away. They would consult their celestial clock, and if the right position on the heavens was reached, the work was laid aside and nuts and games were then indulged in for a short time."

The Perrin family was introduced into America by Pierre Perrin who fled from France to the Netherlands and left the old for the new world in 1701. John, one of his sons, came to Virginia, whence his sons, William and George Perrin came to South Carolina, Edgefield County, in or before the year 1773 when he took up a tract of land adjoining one already bought. This land was a short distance above Wintersseat. He was married twice in Virginia and by his first wife had one child, Cassandra, for whom a tract of

630 acres was laid out adjoining Richard Tutt and Abner Perrin in 1785.

By his second wife, Mary Clopton, he had eleven children, Abner, Samuel, George, William, Mary, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Sarah, Margaret, Edna and Martha. Mary Perrin married John Hanvy and one of their daughters, Margaret, married Samuel Zimmerman of the Londonderry contingent, Rebecca married Robert Anderson. One of their daughters, Eliza, married Robert Yeldell, of a family yet in the land. Sarah married George Sullivan of Edgefield and had one child and one slave in 1790.

Elizabeth married Richard Tutt, who was both wealthy and popular, being for some time C. C. P. of Edgefield District. Their children were Polly, Betsy, Annie, and three sons. Betsy married Matthew Mims whose descendants are still in the county. Barbara Tutt had in the first census 11 in her family and 27 slaves.

Abner Perrin, son of William and Mary Perrin was a sterling and a stirring man. He was a large landholder. His neighbors were Thomson, Peter Rampey, John Stewart, George Zwilling, Henry, Mark, John Steifle and Thomas Bacon, Sr. He died about 1800 and was survived by his widow Sallie Perrin who carried out certain land, trades, begun by her deceased husband.

Robert Perrin also was a land owner and he was continually adding to his broad acres, from Mark and John Littleton on Mile Branch south east of Abner Perrin's estate and north of Thomas Perrin and lands bounded by John and Samuel Zimmerman, the estate of Steven Mantz, his own land and John Steifle, besides other tracts which came under his control. He was a soldier in the Revolution and married Sarah Foster who survived him. They had six sons one of whom became Gen. Abner Perrin, who was killed at Spotsylvania C. H. He declared before he went into the battle, "I shall come out of this fight a live Major General or a dead Brigadier." He had the warmth of the Huguenot and the courage of the Scotch-Irish. The children of Samuel Perrin who was born in 1770 and married to Eunice Chiles in 1795 were more closely connected with this locality. She had come from Virginia with her parents who settled in Old Cambridge. Their children were Henry, William, Elizabeth Lee, who married John Cothran. Thomas C., who married Jane Wardlaw, Lewis W., who married Miss Hines, and later Miss Grant, Mary Ann who married B. B. Foster, Samuel, Agnes White who married R. P. Quarles and James M. who married Miss Smith and after her death Miss Tillman. The birth, of these children were in the years 1800-1822.

Thomas C. Perrin married Jane E. Wardlaw. He was the owner of the Cotton Level land near Wintersseat bridge. His children were

Amanda who died young, Mary E., who married Col. Francis Harrison, James Wardlaw who married Mary Livingston, Emma C., who married James S. Cothran, Hannah C., William H., who was killed at Gaines Mill in the war, Lewis W. who married Mary McCaw, Sallie E. who married George White. Thomas S. was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, Frank H., and Robert C. died young. George S. married Ida Rice.

All of these have finished their courses except Sallie E. White.

Samuel Perrin, the brother of Thomas Perrin, lived and died at his plantation near Hard Labor bridge. He married Emma Blocker in 1846. Their children were Anna Isabella, James Blocker, Louis Henry, Julia Elizabeth, Orthur Burwick and Catherine Emma. Mrs. Perrin died June 7th, 1860. The second wife was Julia A. Quarles, the mother of an infant that survived her two months. The third marriage was with Fannie Quarles who survived Mr. Perrin. He died May 6, 1880.

Samuel Perrin was a modest man of sterling worth. He was a constant and consistent member of Horeb, silent in the business meetings and attentive to the sermons and ever ready for any good work. Although he dwelt in an ample house and owned broad acres of land, he was nevertheless reduced at times to financial straits by demoralization of the times and by debt caused by the war. Yet in the absence of banks he had neighbors who knew his trustworthiness and often lent without security.

Still waters are often deep and it may be that judgment upon his ever-placid and undisturbed countenance in peace and in war, in prosperity and in adversity, may be superficial, but so far as some of his admiring friends could see, he was equanimity clad in men's garments, never disturbed except by obligations he found hard to fulfill.

James Wardlaw Perrin was the last of the family to live at Cotton Level. He returned to Abbeville in the seventies and the historic place afterwards passed into the hands of John W. Chiles. The living children of Wardlaw Perrin are Thomas C., John L., the present clerk of court at Abbeville, Emma C., James W. and William F. All of these are married except Emma and have families.

The Presslys. The Pressly family was among the earliest settlers of the Southern section of Abbeville County. They were of ancient Briton stock, having a cockatrice as family crest, originating from the Lowlands of England near London, passing over to Scotland and thence to Ireland. They emigrated from County Down, Ireland in 1733; and some of them settled Kingstree in Williamsburg County, South Carolina. About 1751 David and John Pressly,

two brothers, moved from Kingstree to the Calhoun Settlement in Abbeville County. David was the grand-father of the late Judge Benjamin C. Pressly of the Charleston Judicial District and was the progenitor of the York County branch of the family, who spelled the name Pressley.

John had four sons, David, William, John and Joseph. David, Jr., married Jane Patterson of the Long Cane community and built a home about five miles east of old Long Cane Church, where he became a prosperous merchant. There were five sons as issue of this marriage, Samuel P., John T., George W., James P. and William. David Pressly, Jr., is buried in the Church yard at old Cedar Springs; and his tomb bears the follow inscription; "To the Memory of David Pressly, who departed this life 24 September, 1818, aged about 62 years. Eminently distinguished as the friend of the poor."

Samuel P. married Elizabeth Knox Hearst of the Hard Labor neighborhood, became an eminent physician in Abbeville County and later removed to Wilcox County, Alabama. He was the grand-father of the Honorable Joseph N. Miller, Judge John H. Miller and Judge Meek Miller, now a Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama and also of Mrs. Sallie Miller Brice of Chester.

John T. married Jane Hearst, sister of above-named Elizabeth Knox and daughter of Joseph Hearst and Jane Pressly, became a distinguished teacher and preacher of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and was for many years pastor of the Cedar Springs congregation. In 1833 or thereabouts he removed to Allegheny City, Pa., and there established a Presbyterian Theological Seminary of which he became president and Dr. Samuel P., his brother, were staunch antagonists of John C. Calhoun and Nullification and became unpopular with the extremists in Abbeville County, hence their removal West. Joseph H., son of Rev. John T., was a distinguished divine and popular pastor in Erie, Pa., where he died.

James P. married in his second marriage Miss Young and was for many years professor of Greek in Erskine College, Due West, S. C. He was the father of David B., Frank Y., and John L., of whom the latter two are now connected as professors with the religious and educational institutions at Due West.

William moved in early life to Monmouth, Illinois, travelling all the way on horseback, became a wealthy merchant of Monmouth and a distinguished philanthropist. He lived to the ripe old age of 97 years and died without leaving children or descendants.

George W. married Isabella Hearst, another daughter of Joseph Hearst and Jane Pressly, and was for more than 40 years a promi-

ment and beloved physician of Abbeville County, whose professional work and usefulness extended over a large part of that section of South Carolina. Three of his children reached the years of maturity and were married, Joseph L., Lavinia and Margaret.

Joseph L., was for nearly a half century a practising physician of Abbeville County after graduation at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He married Tallulah Haseltine, eldest daughter of Captain James W. Frazier of the Cedar Springs community. Eleven children were born of this marriage, three sons, Harlan David, Charles Payson and George William, and eight daughters, only three of whom arrived at the age of maturity, Elizabeth, Frances Minor and Antoinette. Harlan D. became a farmer in the Cedar Springs section and died in 1907. He married Dessie D. Whetston of Florida and left two children surviving him, Martha Frazier and Harlan William. Charles Payson studied law and located in Augusta, Georgia. He spent several years in the Foreign Service of the United States and was stationed at Paris, France for the four years of the World War as American Vice Consul General. On December 21 1887, he married Maude Margaret, daughter of Massillon Pleasant and Margaret Speer Stovall of Augusta. One daughter was born of this marriage, Marguerite Terrell.

Elizabeth became the wife of John F. Wideman of the Long Cane community, who is now, January, 1923, Judge of Probate of Greenwood County. The descendants of this marriage now living are Edmund Patton of the Greenwood Index-Journal, Rebecca and Lulah, all of Greenwood. Edmund P. married Leonora Long of Saluda County.

Frances M. married William T. Bradley, son of William K. and Frances Wideman Bradley of Long Cane. William T. was for many years Treasurer of Abbeville County and a most popular citizen.

George William graduated in medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, located at Charlotte, N. C., has become a prominent physician and surgeon and married there Etta Cochrane. They have eight children, four sons, J. Lowry, George W. Jr., Charles Payson, Jr., and James Walter and four daughters, Maude S., Mary, Louise and Jean.

Antoinette is unmarried and lives at the old family homestead within sight of Cedar Springs Church. Nineteen members of this branch of the Presslys are buried in this historic Church yard.

Margaret, daughter of Dr. George W. Pressly, Sr., became the wife of Dr. James D. Neel, who was a native of Newberry County, but moved after marriage to the Pressly home near Troy in what is now Greenwood County. There were five children issue of this marriage, Emma, George Pressly, Belle, Lavinia and Kate. Emma

became the wife of Dr. Kennedy of Troy and mother of Mary, now a missionary in India. George P., is now a prominent physician and surgeon of Greenwood. He received his M. D. degree from Jefferson, Philadelphia. Belle became the wife of the Reverend Ollie Y. Bonner of Due West and died several years ago leaving two children, James Neel and Lila Morse. Kathrine was married to the Reverend J. G. Dale of Alabama, now a missionary in Mexico, where both are engaged in missionary work, she as a physician. Lavinia is unmarried and is a devout and faithful messenger of the Cross in the Mexican field.

Lavinia, daughter of Dr. George W. Pressly, became the wife of Professor John P. Kennedy, who for so many years was the efficient and worthy president of the Woman's College at Due West. Both he and his wife have passed to the great beyond and left surviving them three sons, A. Selden, Luther P. and J. Payson and two daughters Jane and Julia. A. Selden is president of the Bank of Due West and one of the most trusted and prominent citizens of the community. He married Jennie Anderson of Anderson County and has six living children, John Pressly, David, A. Selden, Jr., Jean, Julia and Kate. John P. graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, married Mary Boyce of Due West and is associated with his cousin, Dr. George W. Pressly in the practice of surgery and medicine at Charlotte. David has also taken his degree in medicine at Jefferson and is an interne at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia. A. Selden, Jr., is a student at Erskine College. Jean is the wife of the Reverend Nat Erskine Smith of Bartow, Fla. Julia and Kate are living with their parents at Due West.

Luther P., became a promising and successful physician of Atlanta and died there unmarried several years ago.

J. Payson, another graduate of Jefferson in medicine, is now president of the Atlanta Board of Health. He married Miss Bryson of Tennessee and has two children, a son and daughter.

Julia, daughter of Professor John P. and Lavinia Pressly Kennedy, was married to the Reverend Boyce H. Grier of Due West but lived only a few years after marriage and left no children at death.

Jane became the wife of James A. Brice, Esq., of Winnsboro and the mother of two daughters, Mary and Julia and of several sons, three of whom served as officers Overseas in the American Expeditionary Forces and another was in active service in this country as a retired officer of the army, two of them, James A. Jr., and Pressly Kennedy were graduates of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. Luther K. is a prominent attorney of Spartanburg;

and Captain Charles H. is still an artillery officer in the army. Mary is the wife of Temple Ligon, Esq., of Spartanburg. Julia is unmarried and living with her mother in Spartanburg.

Dr. Joseph L. Pressly, son of Dr. George W., volunteered as a surgeon in the 27th S. C. Volunteers, Confederate States Army in April, 1862 and saw active service in the field at Battery Wagner off Charleston and at Fort Sumter. The 27th S. C. Volunteers under command of Col. Peter C. Gilliard was incorporated in the famous Hagood's Brigade and were ordered with it to Virginia. Surgeon Pressly was promoted to the rank of Major and took part in the bloody engagements at Drury's Bluff and Cold Harbor and in the historic Wilderness campaign. He was at the siege of Petersburg, where Hagood's Brigade was 57 days in the trenches without relief. He was with this Brigade at Appomattox and was paroled at Greensboro, N. C., on the first of May, 1865. Most of the above information with reference to Dr. Pressly's military service was furnished by T. Grange Simons, M. D., of Charleston, who was 1st Sergeant of Co. B., Washington Light Infantry, 25th S. C. Volunteers, Hagood's Brigade, Hoke's Division. Other facts and dates were obtained from the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Washington.

(Prepared by Charles P. Pressly.)

The Puckett Family. Allen married Eliza Keller. They had 6 children: Jim who married Lula Crawford, Rev. Randolph who married Mollie Bradley, Joe who married Lella Horn, Lizzie and Maggie who married in succession John Banks and Mary Frances who married Jim Walker, William, the brother of Allen, and Anne, his wife, had 7 children, Margaret, Louise, Mary who married John Bosdell, Gertrude, William, Ollie and Jim who ran away to the war under age and was killed in battle.

Quarles, Richard P., married Agnes White Perrin, daughter of Samuel and Eunice Chiles Perrin. Their children were Sarah, Thomas P., James, Richard, Marion who married a Cogburn.

Sarah married George Galphin whose ancestors bore a part in the Revolution. He was a learned man and fine teacher. He taught many years at Liberty Hill and built up an excellent school. He had four boys, Milledge, Richard Perrin, both Baptist ministers, George and Henry and two girls Annie and Aggie.

Rakestraw, Calvin, married Mary Cook daughter of Fred Cook. He was a farmer and teacher. He moved before the war to the neighborhood of Marietta, Ga., and there he was called out into the service of the Confederacy and served as Captain. He was wounded in one of the great battles in the west by a split minnie ball which

straddled his jaw bone. For months he was semi-conscious, but he finally gained strength and recovered from the wound. In the meantime, Mary, his wife, got sick and died. One of her sisters, Agnes, went to nurse her in her last sickness and remained some time with the orphans, who were afterwards brought back to their grandparents, who cared for them till peace returned. Talula and Mary Jane returned but their grandmother decided that Fannie and Hattie could not be given up.

Jesse Reagan came from Holland, settled in Abbeville and married Rachel Jay. They had 7 sons and two daughters. My father (Ed. O. Reagan,) was the youngest child and his father died when he was a little boy. Grandfather's family went to Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Texas. Grandfather was a blacksmith and his brother was an auger maker. Grandfather was a Quaker and he had a sister who sometimes preached. He lived near where Harvey Drennan now lives and owned a big place. He and Mr. Robinson together bought the Campbell graveyard from a Mr. Ruff. All our Reagan ancestors and some of the younger ones sleep there.

Malcomb Spence's mother was a Cook and her mother a Robinson. Old Mr. Bill Cook came from Pickens. That family of Robinsons owned all the land where Malcomb Spence, Mr. Foster Bradley, Mary Creswell and where John Brown now lives. The Spence's lived near Troy. My father's little home was bought from the Spence's also Mr. Leard's (where "Joe Buck" lives) and just back of Joe Buck's is the old Spence burying ground. Just back of Mary Creswell the Findleys lived. My father's first wife was their daughter. When I knew Granny Findley she was up in the nineties, so they must have settled there in the 18th century, where Cousin Mary Creswell lives. Years and years ago, a Billy Robinson lived who died and left a widow and one child. In those days Bibles were not as little valued as they are now. Finding her house on fire, Mrs. Robinson took the Bible and carried it to a place of safety and then mounted her old grey horse astride, barebacked, galloped to all the neighbors to ask help to save her home. The home was lost but the Bible was saved. Years after her son-in-law, Simp Evans built on the old burnt site the home Cousin Mary Creswell now lives in. It was in that home I saw the only "hackle" an instrument used to break the bark off the flax. Near the home was a big spring and all around it had been planted rosemary bushes to spread the bleaching flax cloth, so it would be sweet scented. (Recollections of Mrs. Martha Quattlebaum of Callison, S. C.)

Mr. Ed. O. Reagan was quite an original character. He sold from

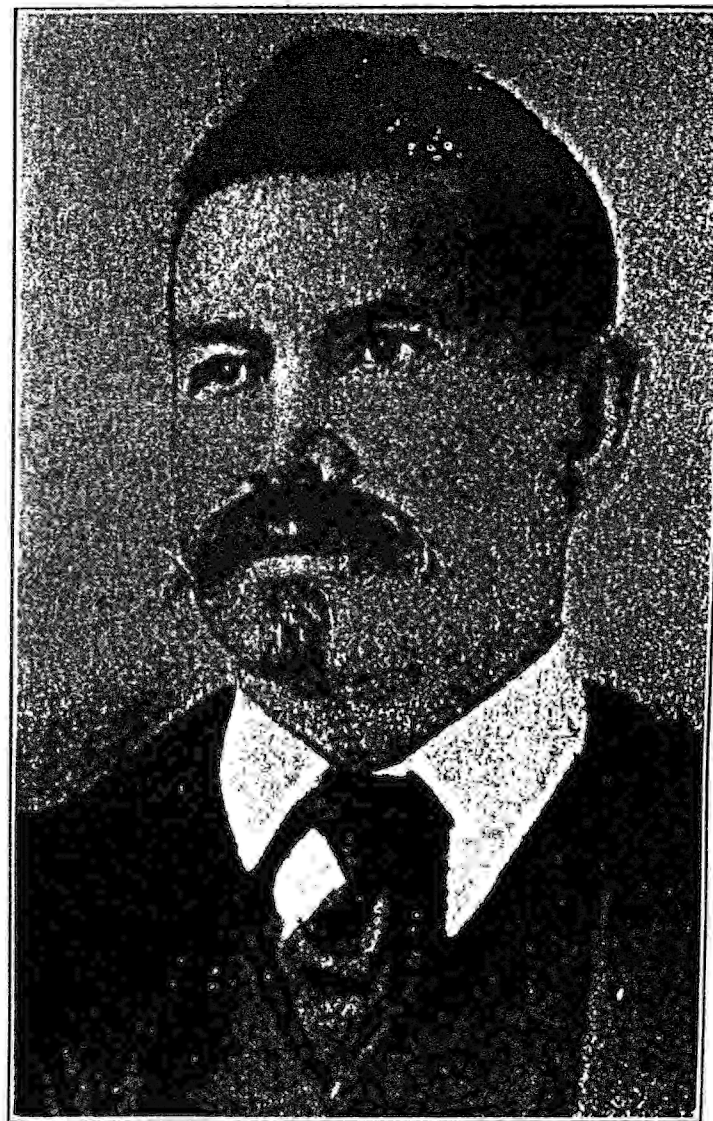
his shop a spinning wheel which did so well he affirmed that Mrs. Lyons had to send for him to stop it at 12 o'clock Saturday night. He went down to Augusta in 1865, when the Yankees were on the lookout for C. S. A. mules. The figure 3 was on his horse, and when asked by a Yankee officer what 3 meant, he said, "He was foaled 3 years after Solomon built his temple."

The Robinson Family was in the Long Canes prior to 1770. They came from Ireland. One of them was among the first members at Cedar Springs, and there were intermarriages with the Boggs, Fosters, Pattersons and Reagans.

William Robinson born in 1781 married Elizabeth Ann Boggs. Their children were John, Samuel Boggs, Harvey, Fred, Jane, Rev. David Pressly, Henry who married Sarah Young, Alexander Patterson, James Bonner, Mattie who married William Davis, Mary, single. Samuel Boggs Robinson married a Miss Drennan and moved to Texas. John, born in 1799, married Elizabeth Reagan. Their children were Rachel who married B. B. Harvley, Robert, Jabez whose marriage to Ann E. Cook was prevented by his death on the first day's battle around Richmond, Alexander and Abigail, the last two not reaching maturity. James, an elder brother had gone to Texas where he married and left a family. John Robinson, the father, was a farmer and also kept a workshop where he turned out whatever the neighbors needed and repaired as well as made wagons and vehicles. He was a strict A. R. P. or Seceder. Some of his lively worldly minded boys used to dread the coming of the minister and his catechising, but the fast days bore heavily on the vigorous lads. One of them often related with great zest one of his exploits on a fast day. He slipped a pie from the cupboard and hid it in his bed, to eat after dark, but he forgot it and the tale it told on him next morning led to a painful experience.

Robert, his son, was sent to the Citadel where he learned more mischief than knowledge. His best work as a student was under Galphin the Liberty Hill teacher, whom he always spoke of with becoming reverence and high esteem. Robert was a teacher and may be classed, with no disrespect to others, as the best one the neighborhood ever had, when preparation for the work and natural skill in imparting knowledge are considered. Those who knew the natural powers of his mind are not surprised at the high level of intelligence observable in his descendants. In the last year of the war, he was the Captain of Co. G, 1st S. C. Troops and served until a serious sickness of long duration sent him to the hospital.

The 1st Lieutenant was a Mr. Gilbert, 2nd Benj. Hunter and 3rd Lewis Haskell. A teacher, Mr. Porcher of Williston, was also in the company. These officers might have conducted a first class col-



CAPT. ROBERT J. ROBINSON

REPRODUCED FROM THE
303 X 35 J. 78

lege, but many of the boys could not write or spell. After the war, Mr. Robinson was called on by absent land owners, to look after their property, which as a surveyor, he was fitted to do. He was always interested in the current politics and well posted as to the situation in the county, state and country. He was a member of the legislature after the Hampton election, having received every vote cast except his own. He was a surveyor of large experience, a Mason for many years, a high official among them, and by that fraternity he was buried with their imposing ritual. His pastor said of him, "His life was one of usefulness and was a success in the best sense of the word, being a benefaction and blessing to others. Having the courage of his convictions under all circumstances, he constantly pursued the even tenor of his way, with a calm firmness." He was buried at Troy. He married Frances Sophonra Cook and their children are Clara who married J. B. Harman, Jabez P. who married Lennie Jay, John E. who married Hassie Cothran and lives at Atlanta, James N. Robinson who married Louise Fuller and lives in Augusta, Frank C. who married Annie Talbert, Lizzie, who married G. J. Sanders, Agnes who married J. C. Brown, Paul who married Alla Lee Smith and Maude who married H. R. Deason. All of these are living and are married except Jabez P., who died many years ago. He studied medicine and rose quickly to eminence in his practice. He made a special study of the great plague of that rural section, Typhoid Fever. His success was surprising. About 98 out of 100 cases he restored, but two of them, yielding to that gnawing hunger which comes upon the famished convalescent, caused a relapse which was fatal.

But the day dawned when he too became a victim to the scourge. While yet in possession of his faculties, he gave orders how he should be treated, but his method was not carried out by his physician. His untimely death followed, a promising life was nipped in the bud and a light in the medical world went out. Alas was word that translated pent up feelings of those who knew his worth.

Frank C. and Paul Robinson, sons of Robert J. and Fannie S. live at McCormick and exemplify the virtues of their forbears, the former being a representative in the General Assembly and a trusted leader in the locality.

Jabez P. Robinson, the uncle of Dr. J. P. Robinson, another son of John and Elizabeth Robinson, was educated at the common schools and volunteered in Co. C. 7th S. C. Regiment in 1861. In the first day's battle around Richmond he was wounded and bled to death before he could be found. He was buried in soldier fashion, but it was decided by his mother and brother that his remains

must rest in the Campbell grave yard. Fred Cook was sent on the mournful errand which was found hard to accomplish. The body was located and put in the coffin and the coffin was put into a larger box wherein much wheat bran was placed all around it and carried to the depot where the men were forbidden to carry southward the dead, for want of space.

The negro man who was in charge declined, after some questions and answers, to allow it to be put on board, but after some bene-faction offered and received, it was put on board. Thence it came down from the C. and G. depot toward Bradleys or Millway, where a sorrowing crowd accompanied it to the Campbell grave yard. No better close of this narration can be found than the words of his brother, Robert, when he read the telegram announcing the fatal event: "How sleep the brave, who sink to rest, by all their country's wishes blest!"

Harvey Robinson, a son of William Robinson, and a younger brother of John, went at first to Mississippi, then to Illinois and then returned. He married Jane M. Foster and reared three chil-dren before his early decease. When Mr. Robinson was in his last illness, he wanted an orange and not one could be found at the stores. His friend, Fred Cook, mounted his horse and rode 44 miles to Augusta to get a supply and when he got back to his own gate, his little girl, Ann, met him and said: "He is dead."

His daughter Elizabeth married B. B. Harvley and William C. Robinson after serving in the war and coming home severely wounded, married I. S. Cook and lived the remainder of his life in the neighborhood. He purchased the Irwin tract and improved it. His children were Sarah who died young, William Harvey who married Addie Wardlaw, Jane B. who married T. A. Dowtin, Ettie F. who married T. H. Robinson, now living in Texas. Dr. George A. who married Vivian Stewart, Frederick C. Robinson, Mary F. who married Dr. E. O. Jenkins, now living in Tennessee, William C. who married Eva Jay, Thomas A. who married Bessie Cheatham, F. Irwin who married Edna Cheatham, James P. who married Eula Sanford and Lila Isabel who married E. C. Cheatham. Thomas Alex-ander Robinson, brother of Wm. C. married Fannie Etheridge and went west. Her parents were Robert Ethridge and wife who moved in from beyond Hard Labor.

Fred Robinson married Peggy Jackson. He was a brother of Harvey Robinson and a substantial citizen. He lived near the Long Cane bridge and reared a family. His children were Lizzie, Polly who married George Creswell, Becky who married Sam Young, and Tommie, who died in the service. He used to discuss with a youth who passed his way occasionally the influence of the moon on the

crops, but no agreement on the subject was ever reached, further than a reciprocal good feeling.

Rev. James Robinson, the brother of Fred, married a Miss Bonner, 2nd Miss Brice, 3rd a widow Robinson.

Jane, daughter of William Robinson lived to be advanced in years before she married Joseph Lindsay. She was greatly skilled in weaving. She, Mrs. Jane R. Jay, Miss Mary Porterfield and several Creswell ladies were the last skilled handworkers to yield to machinery.

Rountree, Daniel, was a wealthy man near the Edgefield line whither he moved in 1839. He had a number of children who had left his roof before elderly people now living could remember. Several daughters married and one son, Jeff, was the solitary com-panion of his father. Jeff, was killed at Antietam and the life of a fine young man was there snuffed out. Mr. Roundtree was a live man in his youth but after his children left him and his son Jeff was killed, and his slaves were freed, he was disposed to husband his resources in a miserly way. The impression got out that he had a large sum of gold in his bed room and it attracted some one to a daring effort to get it. The person went in with a sledge hammer and in the dark struck a misdirected blow which gave Mr. Rountree a chance to shoot at him with a shot gun as he went out, but his aim in the dark was too high. He left a good estate of land which grew in value and has been bringing unheard of prices in the recent times of inflation.

Russell, Abraham, ran away in 1755 from his parents in Antrim, Ireland, when a lad of 13. He came to his uncle, Dr. Russell in the Boggs-Robinson community and later got a land grant and settled on Rocky Creek near the old Pressly and Cook places. He often spoke very feelingly of the intense suffering of the poor of Ireland. With tears in his eyes he used to relate how they ate moss to relieve hunger. His land was poor but he was very in-dustrious and economical. He served in the wars of 1776 and 1812. He married Ann Kimens. They had 6 children: Rebecca who married Jacob Baughman, Jane who married Joseph Trotter and had four children: Clementine who married a Duncan, Martha who married Michael Miller, Andrew who died in the war and John died single and Timothy, his brother married a Glover.

James and Marianna Russell's children were 7 in number: Mar-garet, Mary, Timothy, Reed, Jim, Abraham and John. Reed and Minerva Russell reared a large family. Of these, Jim, Mollie, Joe, Anne, Sallie and Jim remained unmarried. Tom married Tilda

Brown, Frank married Mary Jane Caldwell and Robert married a Clary and moved to Florida.

Sheppard, James, lived at Liberty Hill. He was born in 1790 and was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father's name was Thomas T. Sheppard, who was born in 1761, having lived and died in Newberry. He was in Philemon Water's Regiment during the Revolution. Thomas T. Sheppard married Susannah Hayne and came to Newberry where James Sheppard was born. He married a Miss Culpepper and subsequently two daughters of John Mobley of old Edgefield District.

The children of James Sheppard by his last marriage were, Orlando who married Mary E. DeVore and after her death, he married Ella Griffin, daughter of Col. Bluford F. Griffin.

Walter Scott Sheppard, the second son, married Ida F. DeVore and died in Dec. 1893.

John Calhoun Sheppard, born in 1850, entered public life in a time of great anxiety in the state. He was a Furman student and entered at once upon a successful and lucrative career as a lawyer and bore an honorable part in the trying times preceding and following 1876 election. He has served as a legislator, Lieutenant Governor, bank official and is influential in local affairs. He married Miss Helen Wallace, daughter of Judge Wm. H. Wallace.

Anna Florida Sheppard was born in 1852 and married J. Oscar Quarles and after his death she married James B. Jones.

Luther Whitfield Sheppard was born in 1854 and married a Miss Ella Taggart of Abbeville, who is now dead. He is a practicing physician in the village of Troy.

Sibert, George, was a resident south-westerly of Troy and owned a large plantation of some 800 acres on Hard Labor, east of Fred Cook's. He was a grave, dignified man, a leader in the Methodist church. He was said to be the son of the only Lutheran minister who preached at St. George's Church, near the plantation owned by his son. George was a good farmer who used to astonish his neighbors by the immense piles of corn in his lot collected for a corn shucking. He was a wealthy man and had a large family. His sons were John, Isaac, George and Wesley; the latter moved to Georgia, the other brothers married daughters of Thomas and Margaret Lyon. Those in this state have all ended their courses and their children are scattered in this state and some of them are in the great state of Texas. Mrs. George Sibert, Jr., lives at McCormick. The seven daughters of Mr. Sibert were Adeline who married Rev. A. P. Harmon, the mother of Rev. Tom Harmon and other children, Lizzie, Sallie who married Lem Guffin, Louise who married Pem Guffin, Mattie who married Jim Mason, Vickie who

married Kelly Harrison, Bell who married first a Pennel and second a Mason.

Sullivan, William, was the son or near relative of George Sullivan and of the Revolutionary Patrick Sullivan. They all lived in the Hard Labor section and owned real estate. George Sullivan owned land on both sides of Hard Labor and bordered on Harmon Gable's land on the north. He was related by marriage to one family of the Perrins and Chiles. In 1806, George Sullivan and Robert Perrin were appraisers of Henry Hose's property, near mouth of the Calabash. William was a deacon at Horeb, lived near Mrs. Davis and died of fever in service on the coast, early in the war. His children were: Lizzie who married Jesse Jay, Frank who married and went to Texas, Manly, Willie who married Jim Peak, Kate who married Tom Pressly, Jim was killed at saw mill.

Thornton, John G., lived on Rocky Creek near William McCain. He descended from an Edgefield family of that name. When a young man he went west and served as one of the crew of a vessel moved by oars. It was a rule that for every oar that was lost in the river, the salary was docked 25 cents. One one occasion the long pine pole slipped out of his hand, and out into the river he jumped and swam with it to the shore. And running up stream above the boat he swam back with his oar. This was characteristic of the man. He was not a miser, but exceedingly careful and systematic in whatever he did. He said in his old age to a young friend, "Put up spare paper, strings, nails, etc., in a drawer, and if you do not need them in seven years, turn them over. You will sooner or later." When he returned to South Carolina, so the story prevailed, he picked up his bridle to visit a young lady with a view to marriage, but he threw the bridle down, when his father said to him, "Jacky, what mischief are you up to now?" Another story made him tarry too long in coming to business with the young lady who had to tell him regretfully that he was too late. He was not an educated man, but in spite of the handicap, he was a living proof that a high moral and religious character far surpasses a liberal education when its recipient is loose in regard to higher things. His half brother, William, was an abolitionist and vegetarian and in their old age, they used to have prayers, alternating as leaders. On one occasion, after more or less continued debate, on slavery, it was carried into the prayer by William in behalf of his slave-holding brother; when it was over, he found himself alone, Jacky had gone out into the piazza.

Mr. Thornton was a good farmer and kind to his slaves. Sometimes they got to the point where sterner measures had to be adopted. One early morning, he was seen sitting in the road near

Mentioned in hand written letter from John W. Cook Sr.

Thornton

Rev. David Sibert
This, Martin David Sibert husband of Elizabeth Cook, and
Wesley Sibert must be brothers.

the house with his shot gun, in easy reach of the spring, and on being questioned what he was going to shoot, he replied, 'I am lying in wait to shoot a doe, when it comes to the spring,' meaning his cook. The doe kept away from the spring, though she was not in the remotest danger of being shot. He was a member of Bethany church and stood by Rev. John Trapp, the pastor, for many years and preceded him to the grave. Being alone in his house, he was found dead in his bed by his servants. He was related to the McCains and Robertsons. Mr. Thornton was a man remarkable for the purity and correctness of his life. Such men as he ought to put us on our guard against thinking that the cure for all our ills is more general education, valuable as that may be.

Thornton, William, was a half brother of John G. Thornton. He married Elizabeth Walker and reared the following children: Nancy, Emily, Sallie, Jack, Sam, Edmond and Matilda. Nancy married a Robertson and their children were John, Abiah, who was killed at Gettysburg, Mollie E., who married Francis I. Cook, Sam who married Sallie Caldwell of Troy. Their children were Walter, Arthur and Irene. W. E. who married Miss Smith.

Emily Thornton, second daughter of William and Elizabeth Thornton, married William McCain, Jack, the brother of Emily Thornton McCain married Sophronia Cook, daughter of Philip Cook. Their children were Wyatt who died young, Mary (Thornton,) Heidelberg. Fred Thornton, John Thornton, Ann (Thornton,) Falls, Geo. Thornton, Lewis Thornton, Emma (Thornton) Parker, Lula (Thornton) Cook.

Tittle, John Anthony, was the only child of a Scotch Irish family and was left an orphan at an early age. He was reared by two old ladies out of the goodness of their hearts. John married Rosa McFarland, a sister of Jane McFarland whose Irish mother was Mrs. Rosa Ward, reared five children, Mary Polly who married Andrew J. Weed, reared a family who moved to other States. Nancy married Fleming Davis and had 5 children. Betsy was the mother of Wilson Watkins. Arch Tittle married first Jane Devlin, a daughter of Margaret Wardlaw and James Devlin, whose 14th child was buried on her arm at Long Cane, second, Peggy Devlin, James' cousin, who had one son, Jim and third, Elizabeth Willson who had 10 children.

Arch Tittle was a well-to-do, high tempered man and impetuous, yet very generous. His farm was very fertile, had 60 slaves and raised much cotton. He went security and was left to pay the note. His year's crop of 90 bales, when the price was low, did not liquidate the debt. Slaves were sold and these losses with indulgence in strong drink and old age went against him. He moved to Geor-

gia leaving only a daughter, Mary, who married Sam Brown. Many of his 25 children died young.

Wardlaw, David, married Elizabeth Wideman and lived near Lethe. They had 11 children. Mollie who married John L. Kennedy, Janie who married Sam Morrah, Leila who married John C. Kennedy, Lizzie who married Charles Lyon, John who married Ida and second Lily Morrah, Addie who married W. H. Robinson, W. W., who married Annie Bradley, Kittie who married Tate Bradley, Lily who married Will Morrah, Emma, single, and David who died in his youth.

The Watkins. The old Watkins home was on Long Cane adjoining the McFarlands. The children were Wilson, Caroline who died unmarried and another who married a Lindsay. Wilson Watkins married 1st Mary Bradley who died childless, 2nd Susie Goodwin. Their children were Parrie, Lizzie, Jim, Sallie, Bob and George.

Weed, Reuben and his wife Elizabeth Dale, lived in between Harvey Drennan's and Billy Bradley's place. They had 4 children Andrew who married Mary Tittle, 22 years younger than himself. They had 4 children; James, Sallie who married a McBride, Reuben who moved away. Andrew's children were Rose who married John Browne, Elizabeth who married Archie Boyd. Mary who married Robert Drennan, Sarah who married John Bickett, Margaret who married in succession Abner Perrin Young, Tom Creswell and Rob Crawford, Reuben who married Kate Underwood, John who died single in the war and Billy married Margaret Sturkey. The Dales went to Alabama. The Browns were also among the first Scotch-Irish at Long Cane. They intermarried with the Weeds, Youngs, Tittles and Sturkeys. Some of them went to Florida, others to Indiana.

The White family. "Old Granny White" lived to be near 100 years of age. The home was near McCormack, Cook and Eves lands. She had two sons and a daughter. Tillman married an Ashley and had three daughters, Margaret who married Jim Brown, Mary who married William Martin and Sarah Jane who married Dave Creswell and moved to Florida. Cornelia Creswell was his second wife and their children were Julia and Jim who moved to Georgia. Joe, John and Tom. Jim White, the second son of widow White, married Martha Jane Keller. Their children were Joe who married Hattie Rakestraw, Tillman, who married Amelia Franklin and later Lizzie Bracknell, Billy who married Mary Sprouse, Henry who married Alice Sprouse and Jim who married Dessie Banks. Three daughters of Widow White married and moved away.

Wideman, Heinrich, was the emigrant ancestor of the extensive Wideman connection. He had two sons, Henry and Adam. In

1790, Henry was married and had 3 boys not 16, and 3 females under his roof and 5 negroes. Leonard, his son, had just married and had one daughter. Leonard, the second, one of his large family married Sarah Patterson, daughter of Josiah J. Patterson and among their children who did not move away, were Margaret and James H. Margaret married Thomas J. Lyon and James H. married Mary Watson. When a young man, James H. attended the State College and afterwards purchased the Col. John Hearst's place where he continued to live the remainder of his days. He was a thoughtful man who turned his mind toward a religious life and became Trustee of Furman and Moderator of the Edgefield and Abbeville Associations. As deacon at Horeb, he was the leading man for many years and his house was the home of the passing preachers. He set one example which might well be imitated generally. The salary due the preacher was gathered privately and the preacher's influence was increased by his messages which related only to higher things. In the last year of the war, Mr. Wideman was adjutant of the 1st S. C. Troops and was with that body during its march into North Carolina and its return through Raleigh to Spartanburg, whence he came home. His mother Mrs. Sarah Patterson Wideman died in 1863 and the solemnity of the occasion was marked by a sermon in her house from Dr. William Williams, based on the text, "Prepare to Meet Thy God." It was a peculiarly solemn occasion, enhanced by the waning fortunes of the lamented Confederacy and an approaching future on this earth which was little short of appalling. The children of James H. and Mary Wideman were Sallie who married Ben Chiles and moved to Greenville, Lucia who married Dr. Harrison, James who married Annie Harrison, Dr. Charles who died single. Mamie who married Capt. Youngblood, John who married ———, Dr. Arthur who married Statia Bradley, daughter of John E. and Sallie Bradley, who is buried with Dr. Wideman at Horeb, Eula who lives at the old home and is in the language of one of her friends "A strong supporter of Horeb Church."

Adam Wideman, the other son of the Emigrant Heinrich Wideman, married Millie Harris. He was in the Revolutionary War and in 1790 he had 3 in his family and 2 slaves. Out of their 8 children, John married Sarah Fletcher Tatum, three of whose children, Asbury Tatum, Frances and John Henry, lived and married in the Long Cane neighborhood. Dr. Asbury Tatum Wideman married Rebecca Patton, sister of Dr. E. L. Patton and left 3 children. William Patton, John Franklin (see Pressly family,) and Sallie Wideman. William married Rebecca Boyce of Gastonia, N. C., and now resides at the old home place and Sallie married Dr. W. P.

Addison who died a number of years ago. She lives at Due West. John Henry Wideman married Kate Patton, sister of Rebecca, and died early in life. Frances, the sister of Dr. Asbury Tatum Wideman and widow of Thomas Willis became the second wife of William K. Bradley and the mother of George, William and Fannie who married Thomas P. Thomson and now lives at Troy, whose son Frank Thomson is the only grandchild.

Adam Wideman was the brother of John and the son of Adam Wideman and the grandson of the emigrant Heinrich. He married first Lucy Puckett, 2nd Lucy C. Davis. Their children were Frances who married Dr. William L. Pressly. Statia who resides in Abbeville, Sallie who married John E. Bradley, children: Dr. Sam A., who married a Bonham, Janie who married Rev. D. G. Phillips, Statia who married a Thompson, Carrie who married a lawyer Barron, Jim and Frances, Dr. James W., who married Emma Jordan, lived and died at Due West. The third marriage was with Eliza Renwick and their children were Martha Rosa who married Rev. Foster Bradley and Jane who died in her girlhood.

Joshua, the 3rd son of Adam and Millie Harris married 1st Betsy Gray. Their three children, Tom married a Gray, Jane married Henry Jones and Mary married Vinson McKelvy. 2nd Sallie Harris. Frank, the first born died in the war, Eugenia married M. W. Cuddy, Sumple married Rev. R. C. Ligon and Kate died single. These last two were good students at the Woodlawn Academy. Henry Jones was in much demand as a housebuilder. The mansions of Dr. J. W. Hearst, W. B. Dorn and the one known as the old Tatum Wideman house, went up under his direction. He also built the Long Cane and Buffalo Churches.

Euell, the 4th son, married Malvina Dabbs and their children were Bettie, who married David Wardlaw. They reared a large family: Mollie, who married J. L. Kennedy, Lella who married J. C. Kennedy, Janie who married Sam Morrah, John who married Ida Morrah and 2nd Lily Morrah, Lizzie who married Charlie Lyon Kittle who married J. L. Bradley, Addie who married W. H. Robinson, Lily who married D. W. Morrah, Bettie who married David Wardlaw were the parents of Mollie who married J. L. Kennedy, Lella who married J. C. Kennedy, Janie who married Sam Morrah, John who married Ida Morrah 1st, and Lily Morrah 2nd, Lizzie who married Charlie Lyon, Kittle who married J. T. Bradley, Addie who married W. H. Robinson, Lily who married D. W. Morrah, W. W. who married Annie Bradley and Emma single. Adam, the second child of Euell, married Mattie Elmore, Joshua the third child married a Dabbs and moved away. Euell's second wife was Emily Cox. Sam, the 5th son, of Adam and Millie Harris married Peggy McMillan and reared a large family. Henry the 6th, moved

away. And Betsy, his sister married a Willis. Their children, Patsy married John Mars, and Thomas married Frances Wideman. Rachel, the youngest of the family, married John Mars and reared a large family.

There is a tradition in the family that Adam Wideman, the first, was in the cellar mending shoes when the tories came to capture him. His wife, Sallie, had on the fire a big pot of mush for supper. When the tories came to the door, she used the huge pewter spoon as her weapon, and threw hot mush into their faces and kept them back and gave her husband a chance to get away. That spoon was handed down and is still in the possession of one of her descendants.

Young, Sam, the emigrant and Sallie, his wife, had a son named Samuel whose wife was named Sallie. They had 6 children. Sam Oliver, who married Rebecca Robinson and reared 3 children: Isabel who married Jim Long, John W., who married Maggie Crawford, Sam T., who married Sallie Creswell, Fred who married Eulala Palmer, Minnie who married Andy Young, Joe who married Leila Creswell, Jim Frank and Er. Cowan who married Lily Bowen.

George McCombs Young, the second son of Sam and Sallie Young married 1st Fannie Creswell, whose three children died single. 2nd Peggy McBride, and their children were John Andy who married Elihu Rush, Margaret Ann, Sallie Lou and Abbie.

John Hamilton, the third son of this family, married Rebecca Beasley and reared 7 children: Martha who married John Davis, Beckie who married John Davis, Sarah who married Newton Malone, Lizzie who married a Coleman, Kate who married a Gilledge, Sam who married Betty Dillashaw, 2nd a Blake, and Willie who married Sallie Beasley.

Abner Perrin married Margaret Weed, and Andy, their son, married Minnie Young. Sally, the 5th child of Sam and Sallie Young, married Andy Brown. Of their three children, Mary Frances married Joe Creswell, Mattie married Bob Crawford, and John married Jennie Horne, Fred the 6th child of Sam and Sallie Young, married Martha Langly, and reared five children: Mary who married Shu Brown, Cora who married Bob Warren, Bob who married Fannie Townsend, Horace and Charles moved away.

John was the second son of Sam Young, the emigrant, Peggy and Jennie, his sisters, died old and single. Rebecca, their sister, married Billy Robinson, whose daughter Patience married Simp Evans, Mary the 6th child, married Henry Robinson and died childless, Mattie, the youngest of the emigrant's children married Matthew Goodwin. Their eight children were: Robert and Rebecca who died. Sarah, who married a Trullitt, Zack who married Adeline

Creswell, Martha who married James Creswell, Susan who married Wilson Watkins and Mary who married Archy Bradley both reared a family of children.

Zaner, Henry, lived about one quarter of a mile south of Fred Cook's. He had a comfortable home on a tract of 57 acres owned by Dr. Hearst, which he enjoyed as long as he lived. His name links him with the German race, but he was evidently born in the country and quite familiar with the English language. He was a shoemaker and a chairmaker. His chairs were made out of white oak timber and some of them 75 years old, are yet to be found. His turning lathe was worked by foot. He was an industrious innocent man, diligent in business and courteous to all. In the front yard were chestnut trees which bore annual crops which he diligently picked up every morning and put in a little box. A handful of these given to the little boys who brought him shoes to half-sole touched them in a tender spot and made them remember him kindly long after his life was closed. He lived near the school house, where A. D. Smith, C. Rakestraw and R. J. Robinson taught the boys and girls of the neighborhood to spell, read, write, cipher and have an interest in the passing events. A place now so changed in appearance that the spot has to be pointed out.

Zimmerman, Peter, was a descendant of the Zimmermans who came to the Londonderry Colony in 1764. He was regarded as only half-witted and accordingly the property left him was entrusted to a guardian Dr. Hearst at first for many years and then Mr. J. H. Wideman. He lived near Mr. Gable to whom he was related as he was also to the Perrins. He had a considerable body of land and one negro woman. He was a better fisherman than farmer. He was seen throwing large suckers out of Hard Labor Creek when snow was on the ground. He was an inoffensive man and not a bad neighbor, although he made Mr. Gable shake his sides with laughter when with a part of the melon visible on his shirt, he informed him, "Some grand rascal has been in your water-melon patch."

APPENDIX

"A Lady of Old Abbeville District."

By Gen. Robert E. Lee.

General Lee wrote:

"I fear my daughters have not taken to the spinning-wheel and loom, as I have recommended. I shall not be able to recommend them to the brave soldiers for wives. I had a visit from a soldier's wife today, who was on a visit to her husband. She was from Abbeville, S. C. Said she had not seen her husband for more than two years, and, as he had written to her for clothes, she herself thought she would bring them on. It was the first time she had travelled by railroad, but she got along very well by herself. She brought an entire suit of her own manufacture for her husband. She spun the yarn and made the clothes herself. She clad her three children in the same way, and had on a beautiful pair of gloves she had made for herself. Her children she had left with her sister. She said she had been here a week and must return tomorrow, and thought she could not go back without seeing me. Her husband accompanied her to my tent, in his nice gray suit. She was very pleasing in her dress and modest in her manner and was clad in a nice, new alpaca. I am certain she could not have made that. Ask Misses Agnes and Sally Warwick what they think of that. They need not ask me for permission to get married until they can do likewise. She, in fact, was an admirable woman. Said she was willing to give up everything she had in the world to attain our independence, and the only complaint she made of the conduct of our enemies was their arming our servants against us. Her greatest difficulty was to procure shoes. She made them for herself and children of cloth with leather soles. She sat with me about ten minutes and took her leave—another mark of sense—and made no request for herself or husband."

General Lee never bestowed praise where it was not deserved. It was unusual for him to say so much about one person as he wrote here, so that it constitutes an extraordinary tribute to the

self-reliant woman of Abbeville who, however, was typical of the women of the Confederacy in South Carolina. It was because of women like her that the Confederate soldiers fought on bravely when the star of their hope had paled away forever.

This letter from Gen. Lee appeared in the Piedmont of Greenville after "the Hard Labor section" was in type. It is too beautiful and true to facts as remembered in old Abbeville to be omitted. As a picture of a gentleman and a lady of that time it is worthy of a place in any company. The blockade developed latent talent among the ladies. They knew how to spin, weave and sew before the conflict began and then their artistic faculties were occupied in making baskets out of willow branches, in weaving finer specimens of cotton and woolen cloths and in excelling tailors in cutting out and filling them for use. Where the men tanned leather and made shoes, the family was comfortably independent. Ordinarily the vanquished in wars, lose more property, but develop more character. Adversity brings back to first principles; success in war means demoralization among the victors, damage in their higher immaterial natures.

II.

Among the many unrecorded skirmishes or minor conflicts that took place in South Carolina, was the collision between a party of militia and regulars under the command of Andrew Pickens and a prowling band of Tories (and perhaps a few Indians,) under the immediate command of British officers that took place on the banks of or near Long Cane Creek, a short distance South of what is known as Patterson's Bridge, this bridge spanning Long Cane a mile or so South of old Bradley's, formerly McCombs' Mill.

The exact date of this encounter is not known as the records were afterwards destroyed and it is perhaps now impossible to get any real account. Such information as we have has been largely handed down by word of mouth, though McCrady does mention the skirmish and gives December 10th, 1780 as the date.

These Tories were on a marauding expedition Northward from Ninety Six, burning and destroying as they came. Hearing of this, Andrew Pickens, who was probably at Fort Charlotte, ruins of which are still to be seen on the banks of the Savannah River, a few miles from Willington, S. C., set in motion his small force to meet them.

As they went on, the farmers from the surrounding country gathered under his standard until his force had grown to perhaps 300 men.

Due to an unfortunate misunderstanding, the patriots retired just at the moment of victory and many of them were sabered by a handful of British Cavalry as they lay wounded on the field.

McCrary mentions two or three, one of them being an officer named Landsay whose home was not a great ways off.

Among those killed outright was Robt. Foster, a planter, whose home was distant some four or five miles Westward of the battle ground and located on the main road leading from Calhoun Mills to Augusta, Ga., by way of Fury's Ferry.

This old home site was owned by Mr. J. L. Kennedy, a descendant of Robt. Foster, at the time of his death, a few weeks.

W. LINDSAY WILSON.

Greenville, Nov. 22, 1923.

COMMENT CONCERNING

HENRY (KOCH) COOK

Verification of Henry Cook's involvement in the American War of Independence as either a Hessian mercenary or State Militia has eluded all researchers to date. However, there is strong evidence to indicate Heinrich Koch was at the battle of Trenton 12/25/1776, according to Mr. George Hunt of Dallas, Tx.

Verifiable evidence of his existence in America does not come to light until the 1790 Census, and late SC genealogical researcher Leonardo Andrea in his manuscripts states that "HENRY COOK in north part of Orangeburg is the only man by that first name of the Cooks to show in the 1790 Census for SC". Also, at that time Orangeburg District - North Part included small slices of 96 District in Edgefield (now Saluda Co.) and Newberry and all of Lexington Co.

Henry Cook first purchased land, 288 acres in Dist. 96, Edgefield Co., SC State Charts Vol 25 page 459, and said land was surveyed for him on January 12, 1788, and his name was spelled Henry Cook on the Certificate.

Because of family tradition that Henry was of German origin it has been presumed that the sir-name spelling in German was Heinrich Koch. Indications are that there was a strong relationship between Henry Cook and Rev. David Sibert, minister of the German Lutheran Church St. George at Troy, SC. According to the Sibert family genealogy David Sibert came to America as an immigrant prior to the Rev. War settling in Pennsylvania, later going to Virginia where he married, and then settled in Abbeville Dist. Troy, SC preaching at the St. George Lutheran Church, later changing affiliation to the Methodist (see Greenwood Co. Sketches, Bernheim's history of The Lutheran Church in North and South Carolina, and the SC Historical & Genealogical Magazine- German Protestants in South Carolina in 1788).

St. George German Lutheran Church on Hard Labor Creek was granted its Charter from the State of SC on January 4th. 1788 as was Queen Charlotte in Dist. 96 and Carl Fredrich Froehlich was shown as minister for the (2) churches, and the following as charter member of St. George; Philip Zimmer Hurd, Philipp Keriss, JENRICH HOCH, Baldaster Merck, Philip Peter Knab, Peter Knab, Jacob Brydair, Johan Christopher Mentz, George Awilling, Johannes Laacks, Joh. Jacob Stiefel, Frantz Ulm, Peter Zimmerman, Wm. Waagner, Fritz Knab and Peter Romby. Several of these Germans later on reflect an affiliation in some way with Henry Cook.

As mentioned earlier the correct original spelling of Henry Cook has never been able to be verified. Henry Cook purchased land in Edgefield Co. on January 12, 1788 so we know for a fact that he was in the community at that time. Further it is verified in family tradition that Henry was a member of St. George Lutheran Church, and we know that St. George was chartered in January 4, 1788, and one of its original subscribing members was one -

- - - - JENRICH HOCH - - - - which easily could be changed to Henry Cook. Thus, I propose that Jenrich Hoch and Henry Cook are one in the same, and that Jenrich Hoch was the correct original spelling.

Comment by: Phillip E. Cook
Houston, TX
5/1/92

Jacob Buchman	Vallentin Gusman
	his
T. Michael Hicke	Stephan X Locke
	Marck
Peter Mickler	his
his	John X Locke
Jacob X Brentt	Marck
Marck	his
Robt Bockman	Henrich X Zimerman
	Marck
Semeon Eleazer	Alexander Bakar
	his
Jacob Bookter	Sebastian X hoffman
	Marck
Wm: Conyus	Henrich Schneider
his	
Jacob X Ellesar [?]	Godfrey Cromer
Marck	his
Challies raulber	Henrich X Sestrunk
	Marck
his	his
Gabriel X Miller	Jacob X Junginger
Marck	Marck
his	
Tobias X Giger	
Marck	

L 10 GERMAN PROTESTANT CHURCH, CALLED BETHANY.
ON GREEN CREEK, RICHLAND COUNTY, CAMDEN
DISTRICT, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA⁷

Charles Binnicker, A.M.	Harry Dansar
Caspar Coon	Godfrig Cromer
Jacob Faust	Gaspar Bush
John Faust	Benjamin arendall
Georg Fridrich Hoch	Ulrich Feard [?]
Justice Keller	Lucas Price
Peter Keller	John Dancer

⁷ Bernheim (*German Settlements*, p. 310) incorrectly surmised that Bethany Church was located in Newberry District.

Daniel Faust	Casper Faust jun.
Peter Dancer	

M 11 GERMAN PROTESTANT CHURCH, CALLED APPII FORUM,
ON CEDAR CREEK, RICHLAND COUNTY, CAMDEN
DISTRICT, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Charles Binnicker, A.M.	Andrew Dominy
John Geiger	Adam Hammiter
John Sholl	Jacob Rubseman
George Rehm	Felix Rubsantan
William Jaberth	Jacob Rubsaman jun.
Frederick Ensming [er]	Jacob Gradick jun.
George Sechner	Nicholas Wirick
Borthlow Rübseman	Jacob Nertz
Hermion Kinsler	George Lewe

N 12, O 13 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA NINTY SIX DISTRICT
HARD LABOUR SETLAMENT CHURCHES OF ST. GEORGE
& CHARLOT THIS 4th DAY OF JANUARY 1788

To the within Memorial Do unanimously join, agree and consent the hereafter subscribed persons Members of the abovenamed Churches.⁸

Carl Friderich Froehlich, V:D:M:	Johanes Quattelbaum
Philip Zimmer Hurd	Michel Schöster
Philipp Keriss	his
Jenrich Hoch	Henrich X Zimmerman
Baldaster Merck	Marck
Philip Peter Knab	his
Peter Knab	Adam X Brenner
Jacob Brydair [?]	Marck
Johan Christoph Mentz	his
Georg Zwilling	Jacob X Zimmerman
Johannes Laacks [?]	Marck
Joh. Jacob Stiefel	his
Frantz Ulm	Peter X Dorn
Peter Zimmerman	Marck
William Waagner	his
Fritz Knab	Peter X Utz
Peter Römby	Marck

⁸ The names through that of Peter Römby are those of members of St. George's Church; those following are those of members of the Church Dedicated to Queen Charlotte.

✓ all from East Henry Creek

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING

MARGARET SUSANNAH LIGHTFOOT

Researching the origin of Margaret Susan Lightfoot in America has proved to be as difficult as that of Henry Cook. According to family tradition Henry and Margaret Susannah were both of German origin and spoke German in the family. However, extensive research in many areas by a number of interested parties has turned up no verifiable evidence as to her origin.

It is thought that she was an orphan, related to the Lightfoot's of Va. and maybe Antigua, West Indies. However, there is no clear evidence available. There was a Francis Lightfoot that lived in Edgefield Co., SC, and a Phillip Lightfoot in Berk Co., Ga. Thus, since Henry Cook settled in Edgefield Co. SC, it is presumed that Margaret Susannah was related in some way to the Edgefield Co. Lightfoot's. However, in the execution of Francis Lightfoot's estate in SC, 19 Oct. 1811, there was no mention at all of any Margaret Susannah. However, there was a direct tie in with Lightfoot's in Virginia and Henry Benskin Lightfoot who moved from Va. to Antigua just prior to the start of the Rev. War. in regard to Francis Lightfoot and his heirs.

Again I refer to some of the known information about some of the other known Germans affiliated in some way with Henry Cook. The association with the Rev. David Sibert is known, and at some time between 1776 and 1782 Sibert stopped in Virginia and was married. The tradition that Henry met Margaret Susannah at a well while in militia service where he had stopped for a drink of water fits with Edgefield Co. and the battle of Star Fort at 96. Sibert is also listed in the SC 1790 Census as being in Orangeburg Dist. North Part the same as Henry Cook. Thus, I feel that more information will have to come out of Virginia archives as to the actual origin of Margaret Susannah (Lightfoot).

Comment by: Phillip E. Cook
Houston, Tx.
5/1/92

ADDITIONAL
COMMENTS CONCERNING

PHILLIP COOK
SECOND CHILD OF HENRY COOK & MARGARET SUSANNAH LIGHTFOOT

As reflected in The Hard Labor Section, Philip Cook reared a large family in the Troy, SC community. However, of his 10 children born in the community all but two moved away early in life to settle in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Following the death of Phillip's first wife Mary Irwin Cook, Phillip married we believe 2 times; 2nd. Tassie Evans, but very little is known about this marriage or whether she died or the marriage ended up in a divorce. Third marriage was to Peggy Rush of Troy, and it is believed that there were 2 children born of this marriage, Susan and Absolom. According to the David Rush family genealogy the 2 children is confirmed, but it does not mention if Susan accompanied her parents on their wagon trek to Mississippi in about 1837/38. Absolom was born about 1838 probably enroute to Mississippi, and Peggy died before reaching their destination, the home of Phillip's son John H. who lived at that time in Newton Co. (Meridian) Mississippi, and John H. was single at that time.

Based upon information compiled by Prof. Philip Cook of Ruston, La., Phillip was in the Mt. Lebanon, LA area with his sons William and Jacob, and is listed in the Claiborne Parish Census of 1840. In the mean time John H. in Mississippi had married Elizabeth O. Harper of Jasper Co., Miss. and was in the process of moving from Lauderdale, Co. Miss. to Jasper Co. Thus, it appears that Phillip, after visiting his son Phillip in Miss. went on to Louisiana circa 1840. According to Prof. Cook's research, William in Louisiana wrote a letter to his Irwin cousins in SC, wherein he mentioned that father (Phillip) and William (brother) were well, so we know Phillip was in relatively good health in 1841. Jacob also accounts in his letter for Joseph (brother) who had visited Louisiana and Texas, but had gone back to Mississippi. William Cook (brother of Joseph) married Sarah Harper 2/2/1842, Dekalb Co. Miss. , thus, it appears that William's wife was maybe a sister of John H's wife.

Phillip Cook (father) returned to John H. Cook's home in Jasper Co., Mississippi along with his son Absolom, and it appears that he died unexpectedly on June 27, 1844 as his son John H's home in Jasper Co.. There is no current record as to exactly where Phillip (the father) was buried. Absolom continued to live with his half brother John H. Sr. in Jasper County, Ms. according to the 1850 Census and he was 12 years old then. However, there has been no further information about Absolom's sister Susan other than money had been left at interest with Frederic who lived in Troy, SC, and according to writings in the family it is indicated that Frederic did turn the money plus interest over to Susan, and Absolom visited Frederic in SC and received his share, but whether this took place before or after the Civil War is not mentioned, but it is presumed that it was during one of John H's visits to SC in the 1850's.

Comments by: Phillip E. Cook
Houston, Tx.
5/30/92

Generation

- I . Henry Cook & Margaret Susannah Lightfoot
of
Troy, Abbeville Dist., S.C.
Edgefield Co.
2nd. Child
Phillip Cook m. Mary Irwin
Troy, Abbeville Dist., S.C.
- II . 4th. Child
John H. Cook m. Elizabeth O. Harper
of
Lauderdale & Jasper Co., Mississippi
- III. 1st. Child
Phillip G. Cook m. Seletta Bridges
(never returned home after Civil War)
of
Jasper Co., Miss.
- IV. 2nd. Child
Phillip Calhoun Cook m. Cammie Thornton
of
Laurel, Miss.
- V. 8th. Child
Fred Thornton Cook m. Beulah Lyon
Laurel, Miss. Heidelberg, Miss.
residences
Miss., Michigan, Hialeah, Fl.
- VI. 2nd. Child
Phillip Eugene Cook m. #1- Sandra Biggs of Brownsville, Tx. &
Three (3) Children Mexico City, Mexico
- VII. #1- Phillip Charles (1) child
#2- Katherine Alice (3) children
#3- Zena Yvette (1) child
m. #2- Estella Gonzales (Perez) of Houston, Tx.
No children of this marriage

FAMILY GROUP NO.

Information Obtained From:

Husband's Full Name

Cook, Phillip Eugene

Birth	Date	City/Town	County	State	Addl.
6/9/1937		Grand Ledge, Eaton, Mi.			

Married	Date	City/Town	County	State	Addl.
9/1960		Grace Lutheran Church, Miami Springs, FL.			

Chr'nd	Date	City/Town	County	State	Addl.

Death	Date	City/Town	County	State	Addl.

Burial	Date	City/Town	County	State	Addl.

Residence:	City/Town	County	State	Addl.
Hialeah, Fl. & Houston, Tx.				

Occupation:	City/Town	County	State	Addl.
Int'l. Shipping				

Other wives:	City/Town	County	State	Addl.
(1)				

Father:	City/Town	County	State	Addl.
Fred Thornton Cook				

Mother:	City/Town	County	State	Addl.
Beulah Lyon				

COMPILER

Name: Phillip E. Cook

Add. 641 E. 63rd. St.

City: Hialeah,

State: FL. 33013

Tel: (305) 688-2837

Date: 1-15-92

Wife's Full Maiden Name Sandra Nina Biggs

Birth	Date	City/Town	County	State	Addl.
1/14/37		Brownsville,		Tx.	

Married	Date	City/Town	County	State	Addl.

Chr'nd	Date	City/Town	County	State	Addl.

Death	Date	City/Town	County	State	Addl.

Burial	Date	City/Town	County	State	Addl.

Residence:	City/Town	County	State	Addl.
Mexico City, Mexico & Miami, Florida				

Occupation:	City/Town	County	State	Addl.
Airline				

Other Husbands:	City/Town	County	State	Addl.
(1)				

Father:	City/Town	County	State	Addl.
Clarence Winfred Biggs				

Mother:	City/Town	County	State	Addl.
Alicia				

Sex Childrens name

M Phillip Charles *

Georgia

Spouse

Diana McDonnald

F Katherine Alice *

Mt. Morris, Mi.

Spouse

1- Juan Carlos Camacho

2- Randy Selley

F Zena Yvette *

Hialeah, Fl.

Spouse

Henry Mayes

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

Spouse

*Chrnd. Grace Lutheran church, Miami Springs, FL.

